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THE WAR.

Failure of the Reported Negotiations to Surrender Metz.

French Denials that Bazaine Offered to Surrender.

The Germans Accused of Inhumanity.

Operations of the Armies on the Loire.

St. Cloud Alleged to Have Been Burned by the Germans.

The Valuables Stolen Before the Chateau was Fired.

METZ.

Negotiations for Surrender Fail—Bazaine's Terms—What the French Say of it.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz telegraphs, today: "The negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed, and the envoy has returned to the beleaguered town. Gen. BAZAINE proposed to surrender all of his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least half of the investing army. Gen. VON MOLTKE refused these terms, because a reduced garrison could not hold out longer. An entire surrender is expected early.

TOURS, Oct. 20—Evening.—It is positively contradicted by the French Government that BOYER's mission to the Prussian King related to the capitulation of BAZAINE, and it is now stated that his object was to urge permission to remove the women, children and invalids from Metz for the sake of humanity, which request was positively refused.

OTHER STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Manchester *Examiner* has a report from Berlin, which needs confirmation, that BAZAINE has offered to sell Metz for the Regency with the Prince Imperial.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21.—A journal published by the Germans here confirms the report that Gen. BOYER's visit to King WILLIAM was to treat for the surrender of Metz.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Contradictory Reports—Tours Believed Not to be Menaced.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Contradictory rumors are flying about concerning the movements of the hostile armies on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is marching on Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French Army of the Loire in camp is improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of the soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders. The men are now in fine condition and spirits.

DESULTORY OPERATIONS.

French scouts near Blois have taken a number of Uhlans prisoners. A band of Francs-Tireurs brought into Nemours eight Hussars, captured out of a foraging party, the rest of whom, with their officers, were killed. The Government here has appropriated 100,000 francs to repair the buildings of Chateaudun and as a testimonial of its heroic defense.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Prussian attack on Bourges is probable, as that city has a large arsenal and several foundries.

THE LATEST—ORLEANS.

TOURS, Oct. 21—Evening.—Nothing official is published from the Army of the Loire, and we are kept equally in the dark as to the march of the Prussians. There is a rumor that the French have attacked Orleans, where the enemy, it is said, have left a garrison, not strong in numbers, but well supplied with artillery. The journals here have been urging the Government to make a serious effort to recapture the city.

PREPARATIONS TO MOVE SOUTH.

Preparation have been completed for the removal of the Governmental Departments South at a moments notice. The papers, books and correspondence are kept packed, with the exception of such as are required for immediate use, and a strong force of mounted guards are ready at all hours to start, acting as an escort.

EVACUATION OF MEUNG AND BEAUGENCY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Prussians had evacuated Meung and Beaugency. The people were subscribing freely for the defense of the capitol. The enthusiasm had not abated.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Particulars of the Sortie at Hautes-Bruyeres—Activity of the Garrison.

ROCROY, Oct. 20.—DUBOST, the delegate from Paris to Tours, who landed near this town in a balloon, barely escaped falling within the Prussian lines. He gives further particulars of the last fight near Paris, of which he says he was informed by Admiral MORQUET just as he was about to ascend at Paris. The engagement took place on the 17th and was resumed on the 18th. The Prussians in force, on the evening of the 17th, attacked the redoubt of HautesBruyères, near Issy, and were repulsed. With redoubled forces they renewed the attack at 1 o'clock the next morning, but after a three hours struggle were repulsed. M. DUBOST says again in all the recent conflicts around Paris the French have had the best of it. The activity of the citizens was prodigious. Paris was making twenty-five *mitrailleuses* per week, 2,000,000 of cartridges daily, and cannon and munitions in proportion.

A Fierce Storm—A Summons Before the Bombardment Probable—Foreign Representatives—Who Destroyed St. Cloud—The French Shelling Meudon.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night. It is believed that a formal summons to surrender will precede the bombardment of Paris.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

It is said that Count VON BISMARCK has required the foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their Governments only by open dispatches.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—The Papal Nuncio and the Colombian Minister are unable to leave owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage through the lines. VICTOR HUGO has declined the request of the Government to "stimulate the provinces."

ST. CLOUD FIRED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

It is positively asserted here that the Prussians fired the chateau of St. Cloud to conceal their depredations. The citizens of St. Cloud charge that all the valuables in the palace had disappeared before the fire broke out.

THE FRENCH SHELLING MEUDON.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20, via LONDON, 21.—All last night the Parisians kept up a steady fire on the Prussian outposts. The latter, well protected, suffered no losses. Severe measures are proclaimed against foreigners found in arms on the French side. The French are shelling Meudon.

THE DEFENSES.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—The work on the fortifications on all sides of the city has been completed. The French have retaken positions at Vitry, Villejuif, Cachan, Issy, Suresnes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Asnieres, Tierefotte, Shaina, La Cour Neuve, Fontenay and Nogent-sur-Marne, and hold also the bridge of Joinville and the Island of Genevilliers. The forts are armed with 2,140 guns, manned by 13,000 men. In the magazines there are three million kilogrammes of powder, and each gun has a supply of 800 balls. The manufacture of rifled cannon, *mitrailleuses*, Chassepots, cartridges, and other munitions, continues with great activity, and the supply of provisions is ample.

The authorities of Paris have suppressed the female military organizations which were forming.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

Defense of Amiens—Bourbaki at Rouen—Stenay—St. Quentin Menaced by a Prussian Force.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Department of Somme has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations have been made at Amiens, the capital, for defense. A force of 20,000 Prussians which was advancing on the city has returned to Breteuil.

ROUEN, Oct. 20.—Gen. BOURBAKI and staff passed through the city today on their way to Lille. A body of the enemy has crossed the Seine and marched in the direction of Magny. The Normans are eager for a fight. Gen. BRIAND is in command of the troops.

STENAY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20.—The Prussian Commandant of Stenay was forced to retire from the town on the 11th by a sortie from Montmédy.

ARMS FROM ENGLAND.

The *Siecle* says 700 chests of arms have been received at Cherbourg from England.

LILLE, Oct. 21.—M. TESTELIN, Commissioner from Paris to the Northern Provinces, has resigned.

ST. QUENTIN AGAIN MENACED.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 21.—A force of 5,000 men under the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG, with twelve guns, is marching on the town.

THE COAST.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A French squadron was seen off Heligoland, Tuesday evening, from Cuxhaven. The Frenchmen were steering westward. A Hamburg dispatch of today's date reports that nothing has since been seen of them.

BITSCHE INVESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Bitsche was yesterday invested by 6,000 men with heavy guns from Strasbourg. The siege will be pushed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Ambassador to London Not Recalled—Sheridan in Brussels—Keratry's Mission to Spain.

LONDON, Oct 21.—Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21.—Gen. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, is in this city. The report that Marshal MCMAHON had arrived here is untrue.

ENTRENCHED CAMPS.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—It is stated that leading military Engineers are to form a series of entrenched camps in which new troops will be drilled and formed into *corps d'armée*. Even the National Guards will be obliged to pass a certain time in these camps.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

M. THIERS has arrived again in Tours.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The object of M. KERATRY's visit to this city is variously stated. He has made no official announcement of his mission to the Government. The impression is that he seeks an offensive and defensive alliance by representing that Italy will join France if Spain does. Should this be his purpose, he will certainly fail.

A GERMAN STEAMER.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 21.—The German steamer *Westphalia*, of the Hamburg-American line, is still at Leith, awaiting orders.

Traitors to be Punished—Keratry Recalled from Madrid—Condition of Lyons—A British Legion.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—GAMBETTA urges the strongest arbitrary measures against the disaffected political persons who are agitating Lyons, Rouen, Tours and other places, and says that at the present time such persons are dangerous enemies and traitors to the country, and should be treated as such. Other members of the Government are more timid, and fear compromising republican principles. M. KERATRY, recalled from Madrid, arrived here today. The newspapers say he is to have an important military command. M. KERATRY did some brilliant service in Mexico while in command of forces organized to oppose the guerillas.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

A number of volunteers from the United States, who arrived by the steamer *Ville de Paris*, received today their arms and uniforms. They are to be employed as Francs-Tireurs to operate in the rear of the Prussian armies.

DEFENSE OF LYONS.

LYONS, Oct. 20.—Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75,000 men for two months. The troops in the rural districts are ready to march, and are waiting for orders to proceed to Lyons.

A BRITISH LEGION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A letter from Havre reports that a British legion is forming for the assistance of France.

OBITUARY.

Michael William Balfe.

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE is dead. He was born in Dublin in 1808. At an early age his inclination toward a musician's career was displayed, and, having shown a great fitness for it, he received instruction from his father, from C. E. HORN, a well-known composer, and from the bandmaster of a regiment stationed at Wexford. In 1824, when in his sixteenth year, he was a violin-player at the Norwich Theatre. Afterward he proceeded to Italy, where he first became known as a composer. He appeared as a bass singer under the name of Balfi, in Paris, in 1827, MALIBRAN and SONTAG being part of the company. At a later day he once more visited Italy, and produced there a series of operas for Milan, Paris and London. In 1835 he became director of the Nation Opera in London, and in 1839 he was the unsuccessful lessee of the English Opera-house. Subsequently he assisted in numerous leading concerts, and was appointed Conductor of Music to Her Majesty's Theatre. The operas best known among the many works of the late composer are "The Bohemian Girl," "The Rose of Castile" and "The Puritan's Daughter," enjoying, however, a wide reputation. "The Daughter of St. Mark," produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, was given 100 successive nights. Beside these compositions, a list of his works includes "The Maid of Artois," in which MALIBRAN won great celebrity, and about seventeen operas, the titles of which are familiar to few readers in this country. Mr. BALFE's second daughter, VICTORIA, born in 1837, was a singer of distinction. She was married to Sir JOHN CRAMPTON in 1860, and, having afterward obtained a divorce from him, wedded the Duke DE FRIAS, a grandee of Spain, in 1863.

Suicide in the Street.

Considerable excitement was caused last night at a late hour, in Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, by a young German suddenly placing a revolver to his head and firing two shots in rapid succession. He fell to the sidewalk and died in a few minutes. It was ascertained that his name was JOHN STREIBLE, and that he was a German, twenty-three years of age, who had resided in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, but no further particulars could be learned. The body was removed to the Morgue to await an inquest.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the Bark William Rathbone—Probable Loss of the Steam-Ship Mariposa of New-York—The Florida Coast Strewn With Wrecks—Other Disasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The steam-ship *Mississippi*, Capt. HENRY, arrived here today. The Captain reports that on the 17th inst. he took Capt. DOANE and three of the crew from the wreck of the bark *William Rathbone* eleven miles north of Hillsboro Inlets. The *Rathbone* left New-York on Sept. 19 with an assorted cargo for New-Orleans, and went ashore on the 11th of October. Capt. DOANE reports that he picked up a plank marked "*Mariposa* leaking." It is believed the steam-ship *Mariposa*, Capt. WILLET, hence for New-York 5th inst., with 1,372 bales of cotton, was lost. There were no passengers on either vessel. They were owned in New-York. [The *Mariposa* was a New-York-built steamer, from the yard of WEBB & BELL, seven years old, of 1,082 tons burden, drawing fourteen feet water.]

WRECKS ON THE FLORIDA COAST—THE MARIPOSA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Capt. HENRY, of the steamer *Mississippi*, reports having passed, from daylight to dark, eleven wrecks on the Florida coast, and also that he saw schooners *Jefferson*, *Borden* and *Ida Fowler* ashore on the Florida beach, which was strewn for fifty miles with general merchandise and *débris* of wrecks. He picked up a life-jacket marked *Mariposa*.

OTHER WRECKS.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 21.—The ship *Odessa*, with a cargo of petroleum from New-York, is stranded at the mouth of the Weser. Her crew has been saved.

The brig *Vincenzo*, from New-York, has arrived at Gibraltar. In a severe storm, she lost sails and part of her cargo.

The steam-ship *Pennsylvania*, hence, for New-York, put back on account of heavy weather.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The brig *C. B. Kelley*, of Philadelphia, from Fernandina, Fla., for Boston, put into New-Bedford Oct. 20, having, when off Block Island, carried away her maintopgallant-mast and foresail in a gale. In taking in the foretopsail, four seamen, all belonging to New-York, fell from the fore-yard to the deck. One of them had a leg and thigh broken. The others were seriously injured.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mazzini's Movements Restricted to Leghorn—The British Catholics and Italy—Dumas on his Death-Bed—An English Opinion of Senator Morton.

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—MAZZINI, the noted Republican agitator, has been ordered to remain at Leghorn. Signor LANZA, one of the members of the Ministry, has gone to Turin, to visit King VICTOR EMMANUEL, who is there at present.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying Papal territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form "prayer unions" to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject, which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.... DUMAS père, is lying at a small town near Dieppe, insensible and dying from paralysis. His son and daughter are with him....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of Hon. O. P. MORTON, as Minister to the Court of St. James, says: "A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

Death of the Composer Balfe—The Liberian President in London—The Capital of Italy—Spain and Cuba—The Spanish Crown.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—M. W. BALFE, the musical composer, died today, aged sixty-two years. ....An address was presented to President ROYE, of Liberia, at Bridge House, London Bridge, yesterday, by a deputation headed by Mr. CAVE, M. P. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY sent a letter to Mr. ROYE, saying he had intended to be present, and apologizing for his absence. A letter was received from Mr. MORAN, the Secretary of the American Legation, also apologizing for his inability to be present on the interesting occasion. The deputation was composed of well-known public men and merchants.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—The Liverpool Board of Docks have assigned the Holyhead Telegraph Line to the Government.

ROME, Oct. 20, via LONDON.—Minister SELLA assured a delegation of the citizens of Rome today, that he would apprise the King of the desire of the Romans to receive him in their city. The harmonizing of the laws of the Roman States with those of the Kingdom, he added, required time, and he had every reason to hope the work would be completed without prejudice to the institutions of Rome. The 20th of October has been fixed as the day for the entry of King VICTOR EMMANUEL into Rome. The Roman provinces are to be consolidated in one, with five prefectures.

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Signor SELLA, Minister of Finance, says the transfer of the capital to Rome is no longer doubtful, but it requires the sanction of Parliament.

MADRID, Oct. 19, via LONDON.—TOPETE's newspaper organ here advocates the granting of liberal reforms to Cuba immediately, and urges the Government to seek glory in that direction. PRIM, though visited by CASTELAR and others, makes no disclosure of his policy or intentions....It is reported that the candidature of the Duke of AOSTA for the throne of Spain has been definitively accepted.

Return of an Arctic Explorer—the Postal Telegraph System.

LONDON, Oct. 21—The exploring steamer *Arctic*, from Davis Straits, has arrived at Dundee. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on the Government control of the telegraphs, in which it adduces facts and figures to show that the business of telegraphing has declined since the Postal Department assumed its management. It says the estimates in the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are Belied by the event. So far from realizing the profit of £120,000 predicted by Mr. LOWE from the telegraph service, the Government will be fortunate if the receipts pay the expenses.

The Pope and the Council—The Jubilee Not Suspended.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Pope has formally suspended the session of the Ecumenical Council, on the ground that there had been a sacrilegious invasion on the territory of the Church, which might prevent the freedom of action of the Pope and the Fathers. The jubilee proclaimed in honor of the Council, however, is not suspended.

MANITOBA.

Small-Pox Raging in the West—Indians Dying by Thousands—Their Bodies Scattered Over the Plains.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 21.—Advices have reached here from Fort Garry, the 8th inst., via St. Cloud the 20th, that the small-pox is committing fearful ravages in the West; that the Indians are dying in thousands, and the plains are covered with painted corpses, and that the stench is dreadful. The Government proposes to send a medical man there. All was quiet at Fort Garry.

Destructive Fire Near Minneapolis—Protection of Immigrants—Action by Western Governors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The saw-mills on the St. Anthony side of the Mississippi River, near Minneapolis, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire began at 8 o'clock, and originated from the explosion of a fluid lamp. The mills were capable of sawing 150,000 feet of lumber per day. Loss $150,000; no insurance. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment....The Governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Michigan have united in calling a Convention to meet at Indianapolis on the [illegible] of November for the purpose of considering all questions pertaining to immigration and the reforms necessary at ports of debarkation and points inland, to secure to immigrants proper protection while in transit, and to propose such legislation by Congress as will best promote such ends.

THANKSGIVING.

A National Day of Thanksgiving Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively, to acknowledge their gratitude for his favors and mercies, and humbly beseech for their continuance; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from Chief Magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE EAST.

Flints vs. Coolidge—A Verdict for the Plaintiff—Fire in North Andover—A Boston Steamer Chartered for the German Trade—Steamer Burned.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The jury in the famous dress-making suit of OLIVIA P. FLINT vs. ALBERT L. COOLIDGE, rendered a verdict this afternoon giving plaintiff $1,1[illegible] 20....The parsonage-house of the Unitarian Society in North Andover was burned this morning; loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000....ROBERT PATTERSON, aged fifty years, was run over and killed today while walking on the track of the Fitchburg Railroad....It is reported that the steam-ship *Ontario*, originally built to run between Boston and Liverpool, and which has been lying idle at this port for a long time, has been chartered to run between New-York and Bremen. She will leave for New-York to-morrow....The steam-ship *Favorite*, Capt. DAVIDSON, lying at Jackson Wharf, East Boston, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. She was owned by Capt. DAVIDSON and others, and was fully insured. She was formerly owned in New-York.

HARTFORD, Oct. 21.—The Gilman Carriage Company's works, in Winsted, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss to the carriage company is about $30,000; insured for $8,000 in the Ætna, American and Springfield Companies. The Gilbert Block Company also occupied part of the building for storage, &c. Loss about $10,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

TROUBLE IN MARTINIQUE.

Effect of the Proclamation of the French Republic—A Formidable Negro Rising—An Army of Volunteers Raised and the Insurrection Quelled—The Governor's Proclamations.

By the arrival of the brig *Virginia*, Capt. JOHNSTONE, from St. Pierre, Martinique, we have direct news to the 3d inst. A serious outbreak occurred in the southern part of the island on the 22d ult. On the arrival of the news of the fall of Sedan, and the proclamation of a Republic in France, the negroes appearing to anticipate the riotous scenes of 1848, made what they considered the unjust condemnation of one of their class the pretext for a general rising. The leaders of the movement are a family, an old negro planter and his nine sons, who have already given the Government great trouble. They at once organized bands of negro insurgents, who, according to the *Official Journal*, scoured the country, armed with guns, picks, pikes, sword-canes, sticks and stones, and with torches set fire to houses and mills, and causing a scene of general devastation wherever they went. As soon as the Governor, DE LOISNE, at Port de France, received the intelligence, he appealed to the inhabitants, to form volunteer corps and quell the insurrection. In response to this appeal, some six hundred men immediately came forward, St. Pierre sending two hundred men. The Governor then issued a proclamation calling for volunteers, and a general response was received.

The combined forces of marines, infantry, and the brigade of Gen. D'ARMENIE, promptly put an end to the pillage and fire. On the 26th, the infantry and cavalry attacked the residence of AUBER MESNEL, about twelve miles from the scene of the outbreak, which had been pillaged, and was then occupied by the insurgents. After a short fight they were overcome, losing eighteen killed and wounded and twenty prisoners. During the engagement Capt. M. EMILE ROMANET, a volunteer, was mortally wounded, and died a few hours after. The prisoners were secured, and handed over to be tried by Court-martial.

Some few hours after the encounter at the residence of M. MESNEL, the troops from Riviere Pilote and Sainte Esprit, together with the volunteers, surrounded La Regale, and made fifty prisoners, among whom were seven chiefs. The insurgents, finding themselves beaten at all points, became utterly demoralized and fled in all directions, many of them being captured. A large number of them endeavored to reach the English island St. Lucia, but were cut off by the steamer *Amora* and the schooner *Regal*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Governor, the former by the French Transatlantic Company, the latter by M. DEFAR. These vessels were armed and sent to guard the St. Lucia Channel, by which means they captured many of the insurgents.

The riot being effectually quelled, the Governor, on the 29th ult., issued the following amnesty proclamation:

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Martinique:

The bands of robbers who have pillaged and burned in the south of the island are dispersed. A great many prisoners have been made. Some of the chiefs have been captured; the others are wandering through the woods, and are being vigorously pursued by the people. Others are endeavoring to escape to St. Lucia, but the canal is well guarded. I hereby order the cessation of further proceedings against those who have taken part in these barbarities, and have not been arrested; and, with the exception of those chiefs and some assassins still at large, I pardon all who have been engaged therein on condition that no further attempt against persons or property shall be committed. A council of war has been convoked, and the trials will proceed as rapidly as possible, at the same time with all due caution, that the innocent may not suffer for the guilty.

Wherever rebellion may again break out or pillage be committed or armed bands be found, the military authorities will pursue the offenders as well as those who previously took part in the disturbances. The siege is still maintained, but this measure is not to affect the liberty of the citizens. It is only taken to restore tranquillity.

Inhabitants of Martinique, a few days have sufficed to destroy the bands who have not respected the hut of the poor or the house of the planter. This result so happily and so quickly gained is due to the zeal and promptitude of the commandants, volunteers and all engaged in quelling the disturbance, and to the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Port de France. In the name of France and Martinique, I thank you.

Inhabitants of Martinique, it now only remains for me to express my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me during this trying time. I hope to prove worthy of it in the future.

DE LOISNE, Governor.

The sum of 1,000 francs was offered for the arrest of EUGENE LACAILLE, one of the ring-leaders, who has since been captured.

M. MOURAT, Commander of the *Magicienne*, is appointed Commander of the South.

A decree has been issued, that all suspected individuals and strangers who shall not produce proper papers will be immediately taken before the Police to prove their identity. Another decree provides that all persons found on the streets after 10½ at night, will also be taken before the Police.

Since the outbreak two hundred men have been killed, and 180 prisoners remain to be tried.

LATEST NEWS.

By way of St. Thomas the news from Martinique is to the 11th inst. The French frigate *Victoria* has arrived with 350 men on board, to quell the disturbances. The people are going back to their work, and confidence is being restored, but, nevertheless, the authorities are on the alert for any emergency.

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

Anniversary of the Woman Suffrage Association—Resolutions—Addresses by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, and Others.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held a public meeting at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday. Its object was to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the female suffrage movement as a national one, and the twenty-second anniversary of the holding of the first public meeting in aid of that projected measure. The auditory was almost entirely made up of women, and on the stage there were, during the morning exercises, only two specimens of "that monster, man." Among the women present were Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, Mrs. Josephine L. Griffing, Mrs. M. E. Joslyn Gage, Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, and Mrs. Blake. The morning exercises were opened at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. P. W. DAVIS in the chair. Mrs. DAVIS read a report which gave a summary of the work that has been done within the past twenty years on behalf of woman suffrage, after which Mrs. GAGE made an address, showing how great were the alleged wrongs which women suffered in consequence of being deprived of the ballot.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY then presented a series of resolutions, the substance of which is as follows:

1. Demanding the immediate adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

2. Declaring that neither free trade, finance, prohibition, or any other question put in issue by political parties is so important as the question of woman suffrage.

3. Thanking the Democratic Party in Utah and Wyoming for its labors in behalf of woman's enfranchisement.

4. Declaring that it is as disastrous to human progress to teach that woman ought to bow down to the authority of man, as divinely inspired, as it is to teach that men should bow down to the authority of Kings or Popes, as divinely ordained, and alleging, that in both cases we violate the fundamental idea on which both republican government and the Protestant religion are based—the right of private judgment.

5. Declaring that the injunction drawn from Scripture, "Wives submit yourselves to your husbands," should be thrown aside with the exploded theories of kingcraft and slavery, embodied in the injunctions "Honor the king," and "Servants, obey your masters."

6. That law, religion and public sentiment should unitedly declare and maintain the sole and supreme sovereignty of woman over her own person.

7. Thanking the Democratic Convention of Kansas for declaring "that the suffrage for women is, in its judgment, a most reasonable and timely enterprise, no longer to be justly postponed."

Miss ANTHONY supported the resolutions in a spirited address. She contended that the friends of woman suffrage should demand of all existing parties the recognition of the right of woman to the ballot; that they should hold themselves as a third party, or balance-of-power party, and give their adhesion to Republicanism or to Democracy just as the circumstances might warrant with regard to this suffrage question. She then denounced the Republican Party as being more opposed to woman suffrage than the Democracy. The duty of women now was to continue to agitate the suffrage question. So soon as they could worry either party into putting a suffrage plank in its platform, then they would compel the men of that party to "foot the bills" for the campaign, and that with women (who are now practically paupers) was a great consideration. Politicians were not to be trusted, however; they must be constantly watched. In the old Anti-Slavery days HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune* were always firm Abolitionists—great friends of the negro for three years at a time; but always about one year just previous to a Presidential election HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune* supported the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and recommended their friends to do likewise, no matter whether he were a friend of the negro or not. In Kansas, woman suffrage had a majority in its favor. The Republican State Convention would not indorse it, but the Democratic Convention did, and she hoped every friend to the cause of women in that State would support the Democratic ticket at the coming election. She was confident that the only way in which the Republican Party could be made to support woman suffrage was to whip them into it by showing that they could not get the votes of the friends of the movement unless they stood squarely on a woman's rights platform. Several Republican Congressmen expressed themselves favorable to woman's rights individually, but collectively they would do nothing to aid it. Even Hon. Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, who claimed to be the champion of the movement, would only bring forward the Sixteenth Amendment at the close of the Congressional session, when he knew that no action could be taken with regard to it. She herself presented to a prominent Republican Congressman the women's petition, praying for the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment, but he never could be got to present that petition to the House. She then applied to Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of this City, a Democrat, for the same purpose, and he had the petition presented and read. She was determined to use either party in aiding forward the woman's movement; but, at the same time, she was determined that neither party should use her.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON offered an additional resolution, indorsing the action of the women of England in their efforts to secure the repeal of the Contagious Disease act. The attempt to pass this act in New-York and many other States in our own country had been thwarted, she said, although the City of St. Louis had adopted an ordinance embodying the spirit of it. She did not believe that woman, however degraded, should be put under the ban of such a law as was embodied in this Contagious Disease act. She promised to give her views more at length during the evening meeting.

Mr. CROZIER, of Brooklyn, was introduced, and announced himself a convert to the woman's rights doctrine. He had not, until recently, made up his mind regarding this question, but he now believed the woman suffrage movement to embody the broadest and highest type of civilization. The time was fast approaching, he thought, when woman would enter as a factor, and not as a fraction, into our culture, our art and our politics, as well as our religion.

Rev. Mrs. OLYMPIA BROWN then made a brief address, after which the resolutions were adopted. A letter was then read from Mrs. EMILIE J. MERRIMAN, who has just arrived from France, and who intends returning to that country, asking the sympathies of American women in behalf of peace. After the reading of this letter, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That having full faith in the potency of moral power in the problem of the world's peace, we, in behalf of the women of America, do constitute and accredit our country-woman, Mrs. EMILIE J. MERRIMAN, our peace-advocate and commissioner, to proceed with all dispatch to France to present the gravity of considerations of peace to WILLIAM, King of Prussia, and to JULES FAVRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, and to intercede with them for peace.

At 3 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 7½ P. M.

At the evening meeting there was a large attendance of auditors, and proceedings were opened by an address from Mrs. ADELE HAZLETT, of Michigan, who said that the time is past when woman will, without protest, be held in subjection by man. The present inferior political position of woman is, she contended, in opposition to the fundamental principle of the American Government, which is the principle of equality. She denied that man is woman's protector. Is she protected when she gets only half as much pay as a man gets when she does the same amount of work, and does it as well? Is she protected when, in many cases, from sheer want and desperation, she is driven to prostitution? The argument is made, too, against this movement that woman is supported by man. This she denied. Where there is one rich man able to support his wife or his daughter in idleness, there are fifty poor ones, whose wives and daughters either support themselves altogether, or else help their husbands to do so. The vast majority of the wives and daughters in the land work daily. If they are supported by their husbands and fathers, she asked, then let them cease to labor in future; if the men are to have the credit solely, then let them earn their right to it. The speaker demanded that equal educational facilities be extended to women as to men, and that they be given liberty; now they are only subjects. She would no longer advocate the system of petitioning Congress and State Legislatures to give the ballot to women. It was a right they were entitled to, and the exercise of which they ought to demand, not supplicate for. She would as soon think of petitioning a burglar to restore to her the jewels and plate that he stole from her closet during the midnight hour. In conclusion, she trusted woman's cause to God, who always aided the weak, when they had justice on their side. She would not prophecy that the cause was to be won by the sword; but if that alternative should be presented, thousands of men would take up the sword in woman's behalf, and she doubted not they would find some JOAN D'ARC to lead them to victory.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON followed in an address on the social relation of the sexes, the burden of which was the justice and necessity of more liberal divorce laws. When the McFarland trial was ended, she said, and the country applauded the verdict of acquittal, she felt as if woman had received her Dred Scott decision. She then gave a summarized history of the marriage relation, and deprecated the action of the Catholic Church, which had raised it to the dignity of a sacrament. The theory now is, as laid down, both by Moses and MONTESQUIEU, that woman was made for man, and not that they were equals. The law of God says, "Honor thy father and thy mother," but the law of the State says, in effect, "Honor thy father, but trample thy mother under thy feet." Men had invariably translated the Bible hitherto; if women were now allowed to try their hand we should have another and an improved version. Mrs. STANTON continued to express her disapprobation of the present divorce laws, and closed her address by averring that the "good time coming" would only be when woman's rights was an established fact.

The proceedings were closed with prayer by Rev. Mrs. OLYMPIA BROWN.

WEST POINT.

Opening of the Trial of the Colored Cadet—The Charges and the Testimony—Appearance of the Court.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

The Court-martial resumed its session at 9 o'clock this morning. Owing to the absence of one of its members, Capt. H. C. BAINBRIDGE, an adjournment was made until noon. The scene in the Court-room is peculiar. The place of meeting is a large recitation-room on the first floor of the old Academy building, adjoining the gymnasium. In the centre of the apartment eight small tables, arranged in two rows are placed, facing each other. At either end of these are two larger desks—one elevated slightly on a platform, the other on the floor level, all fronting a common centre. On the platform is seated Gen. O. O. HOWARD, the President, and directly opposite, at the other large desk, is Major WINTHROP, the Judge-Advocate. The places at the small tables are occupied by the several members of the Court according to their rank, the highest grade beginning next to the President. At either side of the Judge-Advocate, at some distance from him are tables, at which the counsel for the accused are seated. Just without the door stands an orderly, with drummer boys as messengers. Saddled horses are also at hand, with couriers to ride to various places on the post. The witnesses are kept in an adjoining apartment under surveillance, and no communication is permitted between them. The prisoners, (so called technically, as cadet-imprisonment is merely parole within the confines of his room or other bounds,) are also isolated from each other, and are merely formally under guard. The accused are brought in separately, as are also the witnesses, none of them hearing the others' evidence.

THE CASE OF THE COLORED CADET.

At 12 o'clock the Court reassembled, all the members entering promptly, and at once taking their positions. After the calling of the roll by the Judge-Advocate, the President called on the case of Cadet J. W. SMITH, (colored,) who was summoned by the orderly, and entered in company with his counsel, Lieut.-Col. C. C. PARSONS. He was dressed in the usual cadet uniform of grey, with black striped pants, dress coat, bell buttons, clear-starched linen collar, white belt and gloves, and brilliantly polished boots. His hair, in natural crimps, was nicely parted, and altogether his appearance was *cadet-ishly* neat. With an erect carriage, and stiff motion, he proceeded to the seat assigned him. With the exception of a slight tremor at first, his dusky countenance wore a more rigid than calm expression, manifestly from a forced effort. As the order for his trial, and the specifications and charges were read to him, he exhibited illy-concealed agitation, but in reply to the question of the Judge-Advocate he pleaded "not guilty" to each and all of the specifications. These are as follows:

Charge I.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Specification—In this, that Cadet J. W. SMITH, of the United States Military Academy, did create a disturbance in camp and did assault J. W. WILSON, of said Academy, with his dipper and fists. All this at Camp George H. Thomas, West Point, N. Y., on or about the 20th day of August, 1870. Witnesses, Cadets H. M. ANDREWS, C. H. CABANISS, Jr., and R. B. ROBERTSON.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of paragraph 127 of the United States Army regulations, Military Academy.

Specification—In this, that Cadet J. W. SMITH, having been reported, on the 18th of August, 1870, for replying to "file closer," in a highly disrespectful manner, at drill, P. M., after having been spoken to in the line of duty, did submit to the commandant a written explanation therefor, stating, "I spoke to no file closer during the drill, nor did Cadet Corporal BEACOM speak to me, during the drill, at any time;" which statement was false.

All this at West Point, N. Y., on or about the 20th day of August, 1870.

(Signed) E. UPTON, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Commandant of Cadets, preferring charges.

Witnesses—Cadets BEACOM, TABER, DYER, DAVIS and A. C. TYLER.

At this point Col. PARSONS entered the objection that, as the Court had not been sworn in at all, the proceedings were invalidated. Gen. HOWARD, Major WINTHROP and Major HAINES dissented from that plea and a discussion ensued. The Court was meanwhile cleared till the point was settled. At the reopening, the President declared the objection entered on record, but not entertained. The Court was then formally sworn in, all the officers, in full uniform, standing with right hands uplifted. The ceremony of reading the order and charges to the accused was then repeated.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness, JOHN W. WILSON, was sworn. His story was that he was at Camp Thomas on the 20th of August; was coming from the bootblack's tent with a tent-mate; they went to the ice-water tank together and drank; while stooping down and drawing water from the spiggot, Cadet SMITH, who was on guard that day, came up with the guard-pail to get water; he told witness to get out of the way, and pushed the pail against him; witness arose; afterward he wished to pass to his tent; there was no way except he crossed Sentry Post No. 6 (against rule) or go close by the tank, between which and where SMITH stood there was but a space of about ten inches; witness said to accused, "Let me pass," but SMITH would not move; witness then attempted to crowd through, whereupon SMITH crushed him against the tank, and swore at him; he gave him a push, and then SMITH struck him with a dipper, which was broken by the force of the blow; again he struck, and this time the jagged edge came in contact with WILSON's temple, and laid it open, causing the blood to burst out, and blinding his eyes completely; both then exchanged blows with their dippers; comrades then arrived, separating them, and urged WILSON to go, just as he was, to the commandant's presence, but he refused—was taken to his tent, and thence to the hospital, where his wound was dressed; the next morning was discharged from the hospital, and resumed duty. [Witness exhibited the scar of the wound upon his forehead, near the temple, which was very distinctly visible.]

Cadet C. H. CABANISS, Jr., was the next witness. He substantiated the account of the affair given by the previous witness, and described the situation of the camp, tank and other localities, and the position of the combatants. He stated that SMITH pushed the pail against WILSON twice successively before they came to blows, and that SMITH's manner was irritating. In the direct cross-examination, he declared that previous to the difficulty he could detect not the slightest intent on the part of any of the cadets to quarrel in any way with Cadet SMITH.

Cadet R. B. ROBERTSON rehearsed a similar story, but was overcome at times with embarrassment. He said he saw SMITH strike WILSON four blows; to the best of his recollection, witness had never spoken to SMITH, nor had any difficulty with him.

Cadet H. M. ANDREWS gave a like version of the affair. He saw the blows exchanged, and a large number of cadets running toward the place; SMITH did push the pail against WILSON in an angry manner.

Several times during the session there were spirited debates upon points of order in the matter and manner of the testimony received. At such times the hall was cleared and the point established in secret session. At 3 o'clock the Court adjourned. A salute in honor of Gen. HOWARD—of eleven guns—was fired. Lieut.-Col. PARSONS did not volunteer, but acted as counsel for SMITH, by request of the Court.

A Propeller Supposed to be Lost with all on Board.

A good-sized propeller anchored off Milford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, during the storm, and the following morning nothing could be seen of her. The weather continued to be unfavorable. On Thursday a refrigerator and a quantity of *débris*, supposed to have belonged to the propeller, was washed ashore. It is believed that the vessel foundered, with all on board.

The Messrs. POILLON, ship-builders, at the foot of Bridge-street, have nearly completed a fine schooner of 200 tons burden, to be named the *Hattie Haskell*. It is built in the most thorough and substantial manner, of the best material throughout, and it is expected will be ready for launching in about two weeks. She is intended for the West India fruit trade.

LOST AT SEA.

Wreck of the Steam-Ship Cambria off the Irish Coast.

Escape of the Passengers in Five Boats.

Only One, Containing a Single Sailor, Yet Heard From.

FULL LIST OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

Great excitement and deep feeling of interest were manifested throughout the City, yesterday afternoon, by a cable telegram, very indefinite, indeed, at first, but sufficient to create uneasiness, announcing the loss of the steamship *Cambria*, of the Anchor line, which sailed from this port for Glasgow on the 8th inst., with forty-one cabin, eighteen second-class and sixty-seven steerage passengers, and a full crew, numbering altogether probably not less than 180 or 200 persons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Cambria* was a comparatively new vessel, having been built on the Clyde about two years ago. She was considered one of the strongest and stanchest that sailed the ocean. Her Captain, GEORGE CARNAGHAN, was also reputed one of the surest and best navigators entering or leaving this port, and the mishap on this account was received by many with mingled doubt and fear. The *Cambria* was a vessel of 2,000 tons burden, and on her last trip took out a very valuable cargo of assorted articles of commerce.

THE FIRST DISPATCHES.

The first cable dispatch received here from London, stated merely that the *Cambria* had launched four boats, and that one containing fifteen persons had been lost, and but one person named GARTLAN saved. Nothing definite had been known about the other boats. On the receipt of this news, a TIMES reporter at once repaired to the office of Messrs. HENDERSON BROTHERS & CO., No. 7 Bowling-green, to make inquiries, but that firm had received no more news than the Press in regard to the loss. There are several vessels on the ocean bearing the same name, and it was hoped that the lost ship might not be the Anchor *Cambria*. The location of her loss, however, made the presumption stronger that the missing steamer, which was about due at Glasgow, belonged to the Anchor Line. A later dispatch, which will be found below, states that she struck on the rocks of Innistrahull Island, on the northern Irish coast, fifteen miles distant from Moville, where the Glasgow steamers touch we believe. The Messrs. HENDERSON telegraphed to Scotland for further particulars, but had not received any up to the hour for closing business. Being so near the coast, and on the track of numerous coasting vessels, there is every probability that most, if not all the passengers and crew, may be saved.

THE PASSENGER LIST.

Below will be found the *Cambria's* list of passengers:

Leon Heumann,	Jessie Greenlie,
Samuel Kronheim,	Miss Ann Steen,
A. L. Holland,	Eliza Kattle,
Jas. Hague and wife,	Mrs. Geo. Hill,
Joseph Clark,	Miss E. H. Pusey,
Col. Hayden, wife and child,	Wm. Bingham, Jr., wife and two children,
Geo. Devine,	Mrs. McNae and two children,
James Purse, wife and two children,	Geo. T. Emery and wife,
Geo. Witson,	Agnes Motman,
Henrich Zimmerman,	Mrs. Peoples,
Geo. Wildfang,	John Hobson and wife,
Jos. Smith and wife,	Mrs. A. A. Pell and child,
Gesinia Mayer,	Michael Finnerty,
Robert Allen, wife and four children,	John McGonkian,
Isabella Allen and infant,	Michael Tiffany,
Robert McLaren,	Ch. Pedersen,
H. McGinty,	Archibald Rand,
Alex. Cumming,	Carl A. Fahlback,
Hubert Coker,	Con. O'Conner,
Felix Cassidy,	Jorgen Gullikson,
Daniel McAllister,	Hans Hansen,
Robert Elliott,	Aug. Jansen,
William Elliott,	John Fleming,
J. R. Nievenkamp,	Cath. McLaughlin,
L. J. J. Nievenkamp,	Jas. Reoch,
Mrs. A. Weir,	Mrs. J. Rustron,
Wm. Hill and child,	Mrs. Remington,
Henry Wolfman,	Alb. Hudson,
Harriet McCready,	Pat. Mund,
Mary Adams,	Susan McCambridge,
Agnes Barr,	John Lynch,
James Baird,	Bridget Thornton,
S. D. Grewy and wife,	Mary Gunn,
Mathew Mowet,	Margaret Hoyle,
Robert Patton,	Arthur McCoy,
L. Gilmour,	Annie Bease,
Mrs. Basdale,	Gregory Shell, wife and child,
Mrs. Young,	John Givin,
Eliza Callahan,	Thomas Potts,
Ann O'Neill,	Andrew Riddle,
Ellen Lemon,	Mary A. Drummond,
John Martinson,	John Marshall,
James Montgomery,	William Beneke,
William Mills,	John Clark,
P. Doherty,	Agnes Boyd,
Miss Doherty,	W. Dunton,
James Grosson,	H. Enke,
Wencel Cobbert,	August Johnson,
Hugh Lockhart,	James Kiown,
Thomas Hanson,	James Miller,
George Brutschin.	Archibald McIntyre.

LATER REPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The steamer *Enterprise*, from Garston to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Inishowen Head, at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer *Cambria*, of the Anchor line, from New-York, struck at 10 o'clock the night previous, on Innistrahull Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats containing passengers left the steamer, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports that his own boat was upset and all in it but himself were drowned.

FULL CONFIRMATION OF HER LOSS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The agents of the Anchor line at Glasgow have received full confirmation of the loss of their steam-ship *Cambria* on Wednesday night. The sailor who was saved is now in Londonderry. His name is GARTLAND, and he is a native of Omagh, Ireland. There are no tidings yet of the missing boats.

HAYTI.

Startling Reports—Extracts from Letters Dispatched to Private Parties—Baez Reported Assassinated—Great Excitement and Commotion.

The following startling news from Port-au-Prince, by way of St. Thomas, has just reached this City, addressed to responsible parties. If true it indicates another formidable insurrection in San Domingo:

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 3.—BAEZ has either been assassinated by his own people or has left San Domingo City. A perfect panic reigns.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 3.—BAEZ has been taken, killed or murdered, or has fled. The news causes great excitement.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 3.—BAEZ has either run away or has been assassinated. Great rejoicings exist among the Cabral faction.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 3.—The most intense excitement prevails. News has just arrived from San Domingo City that BAEZ has been murdered by a party of conspirators. It is also alleged that he committed suicide on account of the withdrawal of the American protectorate, and the embarrassing position into which he had fallen thereby.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 3.—A deputation has just arrived to wait upon Mr. W. DELMONTE to request him to accept the Presidential chair, and he is now in my house waiting to receive the deputation. I can say no more, as this is the last moment for the mail.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

The French Metropolis Left to Her Own Resources.

Popular Diversions, Demonstrations and Delusions.

Development of Hostile Sentiment Toward the Government.

STREET SCENES IN THE BESIEGED CITY.

The arrival of the Cunard steam-ship on Wednesday placed us in receipt of a large package of letters forwarded us by those of our correspondents who have elected Paris as a place of residence under the present known circumstances. Regular mail communication not having existed for some days between London and the beleaguered city, the contents of many of these special letters are unimportant in the light of fresher intelligence gotten in England and communicated by the telegraph. But from the latest letters, bearing dates up to Oct. 4, we are enabled to make liberal extracts descriptive of public sentiment in Paris, and of incidents occurring there. These we print below.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The game of arbitrary arrests still goes on, and some lamentable mistakes have not taught "the people" caution. By the people, in this instance, I mean a few National Guards drawn from the Faubourg du Temple, and the mob of men from La Villette, who go about for no other purpose than to raise some sort of trouble. These arrests are growing too outrageous for sensible people, especially a people whose very existence is threatened by a powerful enemy. Everything out of the ordinary range of daily incidents is looked upon as the work of Prussian spies. The other night a house was mobbed because colored lights were seen at the windows, but on examination it was found to be only the panes of glass reflecting the light of the moon. A quiet family was disturbed by the mob because its windows corresponded with those of a house upon the quai, where signals were said to have been seen. The arrest and maltreatment of Gen. AMBERT came near producing serious consequences. The other Generals commanding divisions of the works sent in their resignations, but by some means the Government induced them to remain at their posts for the present. Of course, protection was promised to the injured officer, but so much deference had to be paid to the mob that for the moment he has to remain under the serious charges made against him. The commandant of Mont Valerien was removed, because he was found to be a connection of M. PIETRI, and he had to escape secretly to avoid being mobbed. Yet there was not a single charge against this honest and faithful officer. Day before yesterday a General officer, accompanied by his aids, was arrested and taken to the post, and yesterday three cavalry officers were paraded through the streets, under guard, to endure the insults and injuries of the populace. Every man with light hair and eyes, and particularly one who wears side whiskers, is in danger of his life, no matter what papers he may have. Capt. JOHNSON, Queen's messenger, was very badly treated, and an American was not only forced to carry stones to build a barricade, but was beaten, the women taking off their shoes to strike him in the face. The threats and the prayers of the Government do not a particle of good, and the arrests continue day and night. At No. 18 in my street, a man was arrested for a Bonapartist, and is still a prisoner. The newspapers are responsible for much of this folly. The other day one of them published a very improbable tale to the effect that, at Versailles, a regiment of Prussians had dressed themselves in the uniforms of the *gendarmerie*, and the men on the forts were warned to be on their guard. As a consequence of this folly quite a number of *gendarmes* have been shot dead. Every day we have a crowd of people falling upon some innocent victim because he speaks the language with an accent or wears too clean a shirt. Every day we have illustrations of the old saying that of all known tyrannies there is no tyranny like the tyranny of a mob.

DISORDERLY DOINGS.

One can make many allowances for popular excitements in times like these, but in all cases where a city is under martial law, the military element should be supreme, and it should have the power and the will to suppress outrages by the mob. The crowds of Paris are growing worse and worse. Every day we have "rows" which are a disgrace to the French people. Day before yesterday two officers and a trumpeter, bearing a flag of truce, came to St. Denis to make some arrangement about burying the French dead between the lines. The two officers were blindfolded, and escorted to the town. In that condition they were surrounded by the mob, which grew every moment, and from menacing became threatening and outrageous. "Death to the Prussians!" "They are only spies; kill them!" and similar cries arose on every side, and the crowd made a rush to drag them away from the soldiers. The officers were roughly handled; but a reinforcement coming up to aid the guard, they were finally marched to the head-quarters of the commandant. The crowd surrounded them there, and it was only by severe work that they were safely pushed into the house. The commandant made the best apologies that he could for this great outrage. When the business was arranged, and their eyes again blinded, they were taken out, but the crowd was in waiting, and the commandant had to send for a carriage and a regiment of men before he could secure them against the mob and protect them beyond the lines. Even the American Indians respect the man who comes with the pipe of peace, and they strictly protect the man who trusts himself to their honor for a good end. The chase after spies furnished amusement to these cruel mobs for some time, but at length it was abandoned. Next came the mania of the Prussian signals, which was pushed to a most ridiculous extent. Every house showing a light above the second story was liable to be mobbed. I was visited by the mob on Sunday night. Sitting at my table reading a newspaper, I heard the growling of the crowd in front of my house, and, looking out, saw more than a thousand people collected. They were crying "Death to the Prussian" before I really found out that I was the object of this attention. I was accused of making signals to the enemy. As I live upon the second floor, and in a street from which it is impossible to see in any direction, it was soon found ridiculous to accuse me of signaling to the enemy. *Alors* it was to another house opposite, or down the street; but this house happened to be the Institute of France. There are always wise heads to get out of such scrapes, and a *voyou* settled the trouble by giving the most probable solution. "Ah!" he cried, "He is signaling to an electric balloon." This idea was very pleasant, and a rush was made for the house. Taking my flag in one hand, I went down to face the mob. There were many threats, but no one seemed inclined to enter first. "What do you want of me?" I demanded. "The crowd wants to know who and what you are?" I told them and showed my flag,—that is, gave my nationality merely,—but this was not considered satisfactory. Something was said which aroused my national pride, and in words more forcible than moral I told them that I was an officer, and while my house was always open to the examination of soldiers or the authorities, I would give no explanations to a mob. "Then we will make you," said a man in blouse. "Try it," I said; "but I warn you that my flag is over the door, and I shall defend it until your soldiers come." Some National Guards cried out, "He's right; wait for the guard," and this checked the crowd until the soldiers came from the post—a Sergeant with a squad of men with fixed bayonets. I saluted the Sergeant, and handed him my protection—by no means the weakest in the world—which he read, and soon handed back to me with many apologies. "Make no excuses on my account," I said; "only this crowd disturbs the people in the house, and frightens the women merely——" "I will see to that," replied the Sergeant, saluting me, and he went out with his men to drive the crowd away from my door. The same night half a dozen other houses were visited, the families of officers of the Guard being insulted and deranged. Few came off as easily as I did, and I am convinced that the more conciliation used the worse the people were treated. Soft words neither butter parsnips nor appease a ferocious mob.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The return of JULES FAVRE from the headquarters of the King, with the response to his demands for peace, has greatly disturbed the political element. It is suddenly found that to be a member of the Government is no enviable thing. There is no alternative, no middle course, nothing tangible for the opposition to seize upon, and they perceive that we have arrived at a point when opposition is no longer possible. But for some time before this brusque solution of the question by the King, the exiles were busy in devising schemes. Reunions were established in various parts of the city, and the Government was soundly abused for almost everything imaginable. At a meeting held at the Folies-Bergères, it was proposed to replace the present Government by a Committee composed of LEDRU ROLLIN, VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC and FELIX PYAT. Citizen BLANQUI was to have some important position, and MEGY, who killed the *gendarme*, was to be put in a post of honor. From holding these meetings at night the exiles advanced to demonstrations upon the Place de la Concorde, making use of the statue of Strasbourg to attract their audience. Finding that whole regiments of the National Guard attended these meetings Gen. TROCHU issued an order against them. In several places there were meetings held to express disapprobation at the conduct of the Government. Two deputations issued from this opposition movement, one composed of a certain number of the officers of the National Guard, from the Bellville quarters, La Vallette and the Faubourg St. Antoine; the other embracing the members of the late political clubs. Delegations from these two factions went to the Government to say that "the people" were not content with its manner of governing; that "the people" did not find it revolutionary enough, and thought it "undecided and feeble." The committee, followed by "the people"—that is, a mob of about fifty—went to the Hotel de Ville to say that the people demanded that the names of M. BLANQUI and M. BLANC be added to the list of the Provisional Government. For some moments this deputation was kept waiting at the door, until at last a citizen addressed the crowd, telling them that it was derogatory to the dignity of citizens to be kept waiting in that manner, and word was sent to the Government that "the people" demanded an audience at once. This demand was accompanied by a menace. The Government was told that it was the people who made the revolution and put them in power, and that the same people could turn them out and put others in their places. The members of the Government pursued a conciliatory course. They embraced the delegates from the people, and told them that, at this moment, all were brothers. Good positions were promised the hungry exiles, which fact accounts for the very strange idea of sending LOUIS BLANC to England to shape public opinion. A man with less influence, or worse influence, in that country than LOUIS BLANC could not be found; but it is consoling to know that his conduct in England will prevent him from doing any harm, which he might have done here. I am inclined to believe that if this Provisional Government could have even the full support of its own party it would do as well as any Government which could be made, for with two or three exceptions these men are working to save France. GAMBETTA is as modest as worthy at this time, and he is conducting his Department with admirable tact and ability. His object is to heal old sores and to unite old divisions. As for JULES FAVRE and his documents, I have my doubts. It seems to me that he could do much better in writing patriotic appeals to the French, instead of using his powers of rhetoric in trying to win foreign help. All of his papers are intended for the outer world, and his satellites flatter him into the belief that they make a great sensation throughout the civilized world.

"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

The clubs are growing bolder and bolder, the success of their previous demands making them believe that the Government dare not refuse any request made in the name of the people. I say "request," but the word is not strong enough, for their exactions are all put in the form of demands, the only weak point in them being the final invitation to the National Guard to see that these demands are enforced. As I remarked yesterday, perhaps the best way of disposing of these Jacobin agitators, at this moment, is to buy them out and out, as they have bought M. BLANC. M. DE JONVIELLE and his friends were disposed of by making them officers of barricades, and they are to be seen riding about the city in ornamented kepis and enormous red sashes, casting wise eyes upon every street paved with cobble-stones. The street in front of the Pantheon has been torn up, but for what earthly use beyond furnishing amusement to these men, I defy any sensible man to say. This question of barricades has kept the agitators busy for some time, and for days the different modes of erection were gravely discussed. Any military man will perceive the utter nonsense of this work, setting aside the one fact mentioned—giving occupation to certain men to keep them out of mischief. But I must say that I get in a complete rage, every time I pass one of these barricades, at the folly of them. If the barricades offered by the fortifications cannot keep the enemy from Paris, these small affairs will do nothing. A battery of artillery would sweep them away in a quarter of an hour. The enemy will find them more useful than harmful, and they can only serve to kill women and children by making a running fight in the streets. Regular reports are now made of the sessions of the Clubs, and their decrees are given as if they proceeded from a constituted authority. Regular parliamentary rules are followed. The following are the questions to be voted on to-morrow night:

"The demolition of the column Vendome, this useless monument of despotism, of which the material could be converted into money.

The people demand that all of the population of Paris shall henceforth be rationed with all the necessaries of life.

That the municipal elections shall be proceeded with, with the shortest possible delay, and that from the present moment the Government shall occupy itself with the preparatory work to that effect.

That the property of those who have cowardly (*lâchement*) fled from Paris shall be confiscated for the benefit of the defenders of the Republic.

That from this time every person shall be provided with a card *civique*, indicating his name and surnames, his age, his address, his signature, and the kind of service which he performs in the national defense. This card to be shown at the demand of any citizen."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Batignolles Reunion. At all of the Clubs the following resolution has been presented:

"That all the property, real estate or personal, furniture and houses of those who have been accomplices in the depredations of the BONAPARTES be sequestered."

But there have been things more dangerous than these, considering the passions and necessities of the moment. More than one of the Clubs have "resolved" that the provisions within the walls of Paris belong to the people, and that they would do well to take them if the Government cannot find means to make an equal distribution. Of course these things appeal to the worst passions of the mob, and to that class of idle dissolute *ouvriers* who have been disappointed in their hopes of sacking the palaces and the hotels of the rich.

PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES.

This (Oct. 4) is the fourteenth day of the siege, and thus far the necessaries of life hold out tolerably well. As I have remarked in a previous letter, the only difficulty is in making a just distribution. Today I chanced to meet the Mayor of one of the arrondissements, and I found him nearly crazy from trouble. The poor man was besieged by applicants for relief, demanding a succor which he saw no means of giving. It is a difficult task to overcome the power of money, and so long as there is anything in the market the rich will buy it and the poor must do without. The only possible way of getting over this state of affairs is by organization. To prevent suffering in hundreds of poor families the authorities must open shops, where the meat will be delivered by tickets denoting the number of mouths to feed in each family. In a city like Paris such a census would not be difficult to make, but the question is, whether the authorities will take the matter up in time. If equally distributed, or justly distributed, the 500 beeves and 4,000 sheep killed daily would be amply sufficient for the population; but, as a general thing, the quota to each butcher goes at once to his best paying customers, leaving only a small share for the rest of the clientele. Regular tickets for so much meat is the only way to solve this difficulty. The Government says that the butchers are behaving abominably; but it ought not to be expected that the butchers will take it upon themselves to make a just distribution of meat, when to do so would inflict great loss upon themselves, not only of money, but of custom. Lard is getting scarce. There has been no butter for a week. Eggs sell for four sous each. Today there are no salt provisions to be bought in the shops, and I heard a gentleman offering a fabulous price for a ham. Of cheese of all kinds there is none, and today the people were engaged in buying up the very last article in the market—salt fish. As I have remarked, the authorities make strong charges against the butchers, and to prevent the same course on the part of the bakers, the Government has resolved to seize upon all the flour and wheat in the city. It will then be delivered by requisition from the different *Mairies*, according to the number of inhabitants in each quarter. Quite a number of butcheries for horses have been established, and the shops where horse-meat is sold have been crowded since Thursday morning. It is sold at ten sous per pound less than beef, and seems to be gaining in favor. But a very serious want has been developed today. There is a lack of charcoal and of wood. The importance of these articles can be readily seen. In all of the little households so many sous are set aside daily for the purchase of coals for cooking purposes. Those who have larger purses buy coals by the sack—enough for the week. The quantity of charcoal bought for three francs fifty centimes a month ago rose to five francs last week, to seven francs on Wednesday, ten francs on Thursday, twelve francs yesterday, and fifteen francs today. Even at this price you have to pay for the transportation or get it home as best you can. The Government gives a bit of hope merely by saying that the wood from the Bois de Boulogne will be immediately hauled to the city, but this cannot go far in supplying the demand. Of forage there is none to be bought for money, and people are sending their horses to the butchery to keep them from starving to death. Many of the horses which the peasants brought in with them, too poor to be used as food, have been turned out to die. This is one of the horrors of a siege, which seems to touch every heart, and I must confess that it takes a deeper hold upon the sympathies than even the sight of a thousand men wounded in battle. Why this is so I leave moral philosophers to explain.

THE WOUNDED.

About eight hundred wounded are now distributed throughout the various ambulances. The most desperate cases are those in the Palais d'la Industrie, under the charge of Dr. NELATON, aided by a staff of the most experienced surgeons in Paris. The American tent ambulance has nine wounded, two so severely as to require amputation each of a leg. Dr. SWINBURN describes the wounds of the needle-gun as terrible, the balls being of much larger size than that of any other arm used by the armies here. The American ambulance was further into the Prussian lines than any other after the last engagement. It was fortunate in falling into the hands of an intelligent Prussian regiment, or it would not have escaped in safety. The officers told Rev. Mr. LAMSON that if by chance he had fallen upon a Posen regiment, composed of ignorant fellows, that they would not have answered for the consequences. As it was, they were treated with the greatest courtesy. The Prussian surgeons having already made the first examinations of the French wounded within their lines, gave them up, each one ticketed with the nature of his wound, &c. It is the Prussian system to take the French who are slightly wounded only, treat them, and send them after cure into Germany as prisoners of war. Only those whose wounds are desperate, or who are likely to remain disabled during the war, are turned over to the French ambulances. It is therefore likely that there will be great mortality among those returned to Paris.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

It was, I think, the most pitiable and revolting sight that I ever saw; and although I have seen, in my time, several military executions, and Sepoys blown from the mouth of a cannon, I never before experienced the creeping shudder of horror and disgust which this sight gave me. A few nights ago an outpost battery was attacked by the enemy, and the soldiers fled the redoubt. It is known that when attacked in force, the men in these redoubts must retreat, but these men left too soon. Besides, it was close after the rout of Chatillon. Twenty-one of these men were arrested. A battalion of National Guards took justice into its own hands, insulted these men, kicked and cuffed them, turned their coats and caps, and, putting a placard upon their breasts, tied their hands behind them, and marched them through the streets. This placard read: "——, (the name,) coward and traitor, to be tried before a Court-martial for deserting his post before the enemy. All honest people are invited to spit in his face." The *gamins* and *voyous* of the street profited by this invitation, and the faces of some of these helpless men were streaming with saliva. The horror of this disgusting act on the part of the National Guard will be appreciated when we remember that these men are under charges which may sentence them to death. They were adjudged guilty before even the semblance of a trial, or even an inquiry.

WONDERFUL ERRORS.

I ought to mention one thing, which is enough to make an American grind his teeth with rage at such folly. Day before yesterday the *Constitutionnel* gave an article on earth-works, and showed how the Americans covered their forts to protect them from shells. The other journals quote the article, and generally say that "it contains matter for thought, and hints which might be of service to our Generals." This much for the experience of a four years' war and the valuable lessons which it taught! The Prussians were not slow in availing themselves of the experience ignored entirely by the French, and with what result can be easily seen. Can one imagine anything more stupid? Another thing: it was reported the other day that in their reconnoissances the enemy trailed a telegraph wire after them, in order that the way back might be found. This was more than I could bear, and I wrote an article upon the use of the field telegraph in military operations, giving American experiences. Only extracts were published, for it was considered a barely probable story; but the extracts were given for the purpose of abusing the Empire because it put the telegraph wires upon poles instead of sinking them in the ground. If the Emperor (as the President of the Telegraph Company, I presume,) had buried the wires, Paris need not now be cut off from communication with the provinces. I believe that I can safely say that this is my last attempt in correcting errors in the French Press.

MISUSE OF FIREARMS.

The other day some of the National Guards amused themselves by putting bits of paper in the muzzle of their guns, and snapping caps, to see how far the papers would fly. A young man, who had come with a friend, desired to try his hand, and was told to take a gun from the stock. He did so, put in the paper and popped the cap, and shot one soldier through the head and another through the heart. Both were mechanics; both men of family. It was the only gun in all the company that was loaded—thus furnishing a singular example of fate. Yesterday, the Sixteenth battalion of the National Guard were eating their soup at the ramparts, when a man fell, shot through the upper part of the thigh. All of his comrades ran to him, and in an instant a young man rolled over with a ball through his lungs. He was carried away dying, murmuring, "Ma mère! ma mère!" These accidents were caused by some men practice firing, and against a wall twelve feet high. The balls glanced, and flew with great force far away.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Alleghany Valley Railroad of Pennsylvania, is now in excellent working order.

A very curious cave was lately discovered by an exploring party in the environs of Fishkill.

During the past decade the population of Connecticut has had an increase of 86,000. It is now 546,700.

The fines exacted from the liquor-dealers of Portland, Me., for violations of law, average $100 per day.

Gens. BANKS and BRECKINRIDGE were members of Congress and warm personal friends at Washington fifteen years ago.

Rev. IGNATIUS PERSICO was installed Bishop of Savannah, Ga., on Sunday last, on his arrival from Europe.

A California exchange estimates that after deducting the Chinese from the aggregate population of that State, it would be reduced to a representative basis of 440,000.

The New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association recently indulged in an animated discussion on the relative value of the various kinds of spinning, as applied to warps.

A prominent physician of Amherst, N. H., is reported to have lately absconded with a considerable sum of money belonging to an Orthodox association, of which he was treasurer.

An unfortunate farmer, who possessed more money than presence of mind, was recently shot and killed by a highwayman near Pittsburg, Penn.

The marriage of Mr. FRANK H. SHAPLEIGH, a well-known Boston artist, and Miss MARY STUDLEY, of the same city, was solemnized a few days since.

Miss ELLEN A. ST. CLAIR, of Malden, Eastern Massachusetts, recently arrived in San Francisco, after having traveled 3,000 miles in a private carriage with her father.

Mr. GEORGE E. GREENE, the friend of the late GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and for fourteen years editor of the *Western Sun*, recently died at Vincennes, Ind.

Several young ladies (?) recently astonished the good people of Manchester, N. H., by staggering about the streets under the influence of liquor.

The Montreal *Gazette* thinks it is wrong to suppose that the erection of certain defensive works at that city by the Canadian Government is demanded by Mr. GLADSTONE.

The Methodists, in convention at Philadelphia, on Thursday, among other resolutions adopted one deploring the growing sentiment among young men in large cities that wealth is the great object of life.

A smart woman has been engaged, at Nashua, N. H., for some time past, in selling several hundred dollars' worth of molasses and water as a valuable chemical mixture for the removal of warts, pimples, corns and moles.

Within a period of three years, three men and three horses have been killed on the same day of the month, at the same hour, and on the same section of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

In the course of a lecture at Providence, the other night, the Superior of the Order of the Passion, at Baltimore, Md., told his hearers that one great reason for so many persons being unhappy in married life, was the motive which actuated them in making a choice.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the St. John's *News*, Canada is now enjoying unusual prosperity. He says it has abundant harvests, by sea and land, increased lumber exports, and a great improvement in the revenue. Happy Canada.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* attributes the defeat of the "Red Stockings" to the attacks made on their late President, who, in being solicited to canvass for a political office, brought such an amount of contempt upon them that they could no longer hold up their heads among other men, and all their ambition for victory then died out.

A Canadian, named BROCK, who had walked four thousand miles in search of a truant wife, recently found her in a house of questionable repute at Detroit, Mich. She had some valuable papers that he desired to obtain possession of, and offered to forgive her the past on the condition that she would restore them.

The report of the Western Maryland Railroad, recently submitted to the stockholders, shows that there were 112,662 passengers, and 112,104,296 pounds of freight passed over the road during the year. There was an increase of $[illegible] 32 in the earnings over that of the previous year.

The occupants of a house at Kinderhook, in this State, said to have been haunted for some months past, recently found a solution of the mystery in the discovery of a human skeleton beneath the flooring of one of the rooms. Previous to the discovery night was made hideous by groans, screams, and tramping of feet through the house, but since then, singular enough to say, the noises have ceased altogether.

A bank check for $500, which has had a curious history, was sent to the Treasury Department at Washington, a short time since. It was taken from the body of a murdered Texan cattle-drover, several years ago, by Indians, who in consequence of the variety of colors in the rich engravings, attached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into several pieces, dividing them among the tribe. A Peace Commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them together, and forwarded the check—now complete—to Washington.

A Baby Show in Tennessee—Twenty-seven Mothers Compete for the Prizes.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 15th inst., in describing a baby show recently held in that city, says:

"After nurses and babies had all been collected in rear of the judges' stand, the secretary called them into the arena in the order in which they had been entered, and the babies belonging to the twenty-seven ladies were carried into the ring for the inspection of the bachelor judges. Ranged in front of the northern grand stand stood the nurses, with their little charges in their arms or in *petite* carriages, and the sight was a peculiar one. There were babies of all kinds and of all ages, that is to say of all months under twelve, for WHEELER, PICKENS & Co., in presenting the beautiful little perambulator, had distinctly bargained that it should be presented 'to the finest baby under one year old on exhibition at this Fair.' The blue-eyed blondes were in the majority, although there were many brunettes, dark-colored and placid. The boys seemed so be livelier than the girls, and laughed and 'crowed' in a manner that was delightful to behold. The mammas tried every subterfuge to make their babies smile, laugh and crow, and sundry comfits and cakes were called into requisition. One blue-eyed lad of about ten months was very attractive, and his efforts to swallow a scarlet worsted ball four inches in diameter excited universal admiration. The task of the judges was no ordinary one, but they faced the music like men, and gazed the juveniles nearly out of countenance while examining their 'points.' Health, strength, 'heft' and good looks were all taken into account, and the judges moved silently and steadily along the line, their every motion and every word being eagerly watched by nurse, papa and mamma. Some of the babies stared at the portly figure of Mr. HAMILTON as he marched at the head of his forces, and looked as if they had a slight glimmering of what it was all about, and they looked up smilingly, while others presented sombre faces, with tears in their eyes and mouths all a-hout. It was indeed an interesting sight, and many broke through the rope-guards and eagerly rushed into the ring, as if to look upon a baby was not an every-day occurrence. After the judges had carefully scanned the groups they retired for consultation, and then ordered the following babies, according to numbers as given above, to be separated from the general group: Nos. 3, 4, 6, 19, 25 and 26, belonging respectively to Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Ainslie, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. L. McGuire, Mrs. O. H. Cavan, and Mrs. Joseph Musson. The judges took another fond look of the fortunate half dozen and again retired for consultation. They seemed to have nearly all agreed on the same baby, for the consultation was brief, and Dr. PERKINS, the superintendent of the arena, came forward, took little MARY AINSLIE in his arms, attached to her right arm the blue ribbon, placed her in the prize baby carriage, and Col. J. G. BALLENTINE, Grand Marshal, gallantly wheeled the lucky little lady round the arena amid the huzzas of the assembled multitude, while the unlucky babies were carried solemnly out of the ring. After the prize baby had been shown all around, it was taken in front of the grand stand, but the noise around proved too much for its nerves, and the Grand Marshal and his assistant shouted lustily for the nurse. So ended the great baby show of the Fair."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Earthquake—A Correction—No Panic or Stampede in the East Fourteenth-Street School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will do me the justice to correct the misstatement which appeared in this morning's TIMES in reference to what transpired at the public school of East Fourteenth-street. You say that the "shock of earthquake created such a panic there that a general stampede of the children was the result; but though many of them were knocked down and trodden upon, none, as we are informed, were injured." Now, Sir, all that is true of this statement is that there was a shock and that none were injured. How you could make up an article of such conflicting ideas as that their was a panic, a stampede, children knocked down and trodden upon, and then add none were injured, I cannot understand. Why not carry out the article to a natural conclusion and say fifty were killed and a hundred injured? The facts I now mention every teacher and pupil present will attest—that though all felt the shaking, and many were sick and dizzy, not one pupil rose from his seat till told by me to rise, and, in marching out, whenever the command "halt" was given, they all instantaneously halted. Could you call this a panic, a stampede? And in going down stairs last, while out of my sight, some might rush forward, knocking down those before them, I dismissed them in small numbers, and thus avoided what you supposed to be inevitable—that a school of 400 to 500 children could be dismissed from the top of the building to the bottom without the slightest injury. Which, according to all reports, would not have been the case had the school been a printing-office, and each boy a printer's devil, for I understand that some printers did not even wait to raise the window, but jumped through the glass into the street.

By inserting the above you will oblige, and, at same time, make some reparation for the injury you have done me. WM. SMEATON,
Principal of Grammar School No. 19,
Fourteenth-street.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19, Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

Some Home Truths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Republican—never voted any other ticket in my life, except the Whig ticket, when we used to have a Whig Party, but I am now in a complete state of bewilderment. I don't know how to vote, or whether to vote at all. On one page of the TIMES, with all the eloquence you are master of, you appeal to every citizen to go to the polls and "hurl the corrupt scoundrels from their high places of power." On another page you tell us that the Tweed Democracy have suborned to their uses the Republican organizations in the City. Where am I to go? Whichever way I turn, politically, I am but pulling BILL TWEED's chestnuts out of the fire. Poor old PETER COOPER was humbugged, NAT. SANDS bought over, hundreds of "Ring" situations, you tell us, are given to leading Republican politicians as the price of their complicity with TWEED's plans.

It is very easy to tell the people to "rise in their majesty, hurl the corrupt scoundrels out of sight," and get off ever so many fine phrases, but it is another thing to do it. I have many a time done my part in trying to "hurl" them, but they wouldn't be "hurled." Now, I see nothing for it but a pilgrimage to Jersey, that Mecca of disgusted New-Yorkers. Within a radius of thirty miles from City Hall there are tens of thousands of *emigrés* from this City, and the exodus is still going on, and likely to continue doing so, till the island is abandoned to the uses of wholesale warehouses, newspaper offices, gin-mills, *maisons de joie*, and the haunts of the iron-dog Democracy. It may seem cowardly to run away and leave the City, instead of remaining to assist in its redemption, but when, according to your own computation, every man, woman and child is taxed from $28 to $30 per annum for the privilege of living here, in comparison with from $8 to $10 in neighboring States, it is not altogether unreasonable.

I hope soon to swell the column of *emigrés*, but before I go I should like to have a parting shot at the dirty scum who compel my departure from a City where I have lived since my boyhood; but I am at a loss how to go about it. There are so many traitors in the Republican camp—so many men in whom I have hitherto had confidence, who are the hirelings of Tammany, that I really don't know how to vote without, perhaps, playing into the hands of TWEED and his confederated scoundrels. Can the TIMES enlighten me? P. L. B.

[Vote for Gen. WOODFORD as Governor, and Justice LEDWITH as Mayor. Is that plain enough?]

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Chairman of the Convention which nominated MORRIS ELLINGER, Esq., as candidate of the Republican Party for the Ninth Congressional District, allow me to correct the report in yesterday's TIMES, stating that Mr. WILLIAM A. DARLING was nominated by the regular Convention.

The Covention, over which I presided, consisted of ten delegates of the Seventeenth Assembly District, elected without opposition, of ten delegates of the Twenty-first District, whose credentials were signed regularly, as prescribed in the call, making twenty delegates out of whole thirty-one composing the Convention, whose right to seats could not possibly be questioned, besides the delegates of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts, whose credentials were not entirely regular.

A motion was made and carried, to open the door and ask for and admit any contesting delegates, none appearing as contestants. Mr. ELLINGER was nominated by acclamation, and a committee appointed to inform him of the nomination. IRA A. ALLEN,
Chairman Ninth District Republican Congressional Convention.
NO. 213 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET, Oct. 21, 1870.

The Neutrality Question Between Prussia and the United States.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 6.

We may anticipate that the correspondence between Count BERNSTORFF and Lord GRANVILLE will be paralleled by a correspondence between Baron GEROLT and Mr. FISH. It is said that from the United States, as well as from the United Kingdom, large supplies of contraband of war have been and are still being imported into France. Impartiality would seem to require that the American like the British Government should be favored by the German Minister with a diplomatic exposition of the theory and practice of neutrality. It cannot be supposed that the remonstrance addressed by Count BERNSTORFF to Lord GRANVILLE expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one which the German Confederation is prepared to maintain against all comers. We are justified in assuming that ours is not an exceptional but an ordinary case; and in demanding that the principle which Count BERNSTORFF has invented or revived should be applied by his Government not only to its relations with us but also to its relations with every other Power placed in a similar position to our own. The international policy of the German Confederation should be meted out with one measure in all quarters of the globe; and it is fair to expect that its representatives should be restrained from blowing hot across the English Channel and cold across the Atlantic.

The United States Consul at Honolulu.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says of Mr. T. J. ADAMSON, the United States Consul at Honolulu:

"He is a Quaker, an ardent Republican and a life-long Abolitionist. During his short occupancy of the consulate at Honolulu we are told he brought order out of chaos, and made the office a paying one to the Government, which it never was before. While in Pernambuco, where he was appointed by President LINCOLN, he protected over 100 prisoners left there by the Anglo-rebel pirate *Florida*, and provided for their wants, and borrowed money from JOHN W. MATTHEWS, a wealthy English merchant there, to send them home, not knowing whether his Government would approve his action. The action was approved, however, and he remained undisturbed in his office during JOHNSON's Administration. Although a Quaker, he is not altogether a man of peace, as one of the sailors of the pirate *Florida* found out after insulting him in his office at Pernambuco."

CANAL MANAGEMENT.

The Erie Canal and the Funding Bill—Important Meeting at the Produce Exchange—Speeches of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, and Others.

A public meeting was held at the Produce Exchange, at 1 o'clock, yesterday, to consider what action might be taken with regard to the Erie Canal and the Funding bill in view of the approaching election. Col. REID, President of the Exchange, occupied the chair.

Letters were received from Hon. WM. E. DODGE and EDWARDS PIERREPONT, regretting their inability to be present at the meeting, and expressing their desire for its success.

REMARKS OF MR. EVARTS.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS was the first speaker. He said it afforded him great pleasure, upon the invitation of the Committee, to say or do all that was in his power to say or do in behalf of the great public measure now pending before the people of this State, to be acted upon at the approaching election. It was a measure whose success he desired most earnestly, and he never had intrusted it to any organization, political or otherwise, to which he belonged, to deprive him of the right, or justify him in the desertion of the duty, of securing the public welfare of the people of this State, by advocating and attaining the triumph of the pending measure if it were in his power. [Applause.] The case was one of the most simple in the world—one that every intelligent man could comprehend in the first presentation. The Constitution of 1846 having placed the canal management under an iron restraint by an obligation to satisfy the debt—the people of this State who own canals will determine by their votes in November next whether they will pay that debt and release the canals from their restraints and subject them to their own control, to be managed in the public interest. This the office and this the effect of the Canal Funding bill, preserving every obligation to the public, proposing a loan on the credit of the wealth of the population of the State under guarantees of the Constitution for its payment for the purpose of taking the money thus raised, paying dollar for dollar in the discharge of the existing debt, thus bringing the canal management to the people of the State, to regulate its tolls, its superintendence and its repairs for the public and general welfare. He proceeded to consider the reasons why it was important that the bill should be passed. In the first place in questions of political economy, it was important that the people should be able to adjust their taxation according to their general, their united, their resulting interests, and not sacrifice the general development and wealth of the population to the aggrandizement of a class. [Applause.] He knew nothing more foolish in political economy than to tax processes instead of results. He knew nothing more unwise than to impede the circulation, instead of availing all the strength which comes from it, and as sure as they taxed the vital circulation of this State, its business and its wealth, instead of taking their revenues out of those collected resources, so sure would they enrich their rivals at their own expense. It was important in another point of view, and that was, in the interest of good government that they should have the management of these canals. Let the warning of the past teach them that just as their revenues increase, just so will the expenditure for the repairs and the management, and the necessity for a healthy restraint was apparent. Now, if they did not own the canals, and did not own the Cities of New-York and Buffalo, and all the intermediate territory; if they did not own the shipping in the port, and all the wealth-producing industry in the State, then they might try to get as much out of their special property in the canals as a private owner. But when it now produces the ruinous destruction of the trade and wealth and growth of the State, no man can say for a moment that he has not a special interest in it and that it must be regulated for the general benefit. Look at it in point of our national obligations. Fortunately in this great seaport they were sure of collecting foreign commerce, sure to command the productions of the West. They were yet under an obligation never to levy a tax which should be in the nature of a burden on the property of other States merely because it passed through it, and they had chances to lay their hands upon it. In this as in everything else they should preserve that high character for patriotism to the nation which they have always presented. He did not think it in the least doubtful that this measure would receive the support of the people of New-York. He was sure that no political party was disposed to say that their candidates should not vote against the Canal Funding bill. [Applause.] He undertook to say that when the Legislature passed this Funding bill by the unanimous votes of Democrats and Republicans in the Senate, and by a vote of one hundred, of both parties, against six, in the Assembly, nobody was authorized to comment on either the Democratic or Republican Party in reference to this measure. [Applause.] And it would not be said that the great Republican Party of the United States, taking in its strength the Mississippi territory and the Northwestern States, was opposed to a system that would liberate the transit from the Mississippi Valley to the tide-water from unjust and oppressive taxation. In conclusion, he remarked that all members of the Legislature were free to vote on this measure, and partisan opposition could not be charged to the party to which they on the one side or the other, belonged. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF PETER COOPER.

Mr. PETER COOPER next addressed the meeting. He said: When the far-sighted statesmen, of whom DE WITT CLINTON was the chief, planned the great canal system, to which this State and this country owe so much, their object was no petty one. They sought to draw the traffic of the West through this channel, not for the inconsiderable overflow which could be diverted into the public treasury, but for the rich deposit that would everywhere fertilize and enrich our State. As thrifty as they were bold, they intended to make this great work a self-supporting one, but they did not intend, with the narrow policy that in a neighboring State has seemed so selfish and unwise, to support their own Government by taxing the persons and property that owed least to it. Their wish was rather that which inspired the fathers of the Federal Constitution, to facilitate and not to impede commerce between the States. Once paid for, they wished the canals to be free. With the Erie Canal, at least, that condition is fulfilled. It has earned in tolls $45,000,000 more than its total cost, and the only debt left to be paid is that incurred for the lateral canals.

Since the time of CLINTON, a rival to his great canal has come into the field. Iron roads through every State can now compete with the waterway which only New-York could build; can compete with it in everything but cheapness, in that water transportation must ever excel. Is it wise or statesmanlike to deprive the canal of this advantage by a grasping and timorous policy and thus to dam up the channel through which traffic could otherwise most readily flow, and send it to seek an outlet through the St. Lawrence through Pennsylvania, by the Mississippi. Out of our difficulty the funding policy affords an escape. The legal principles and economic results of this measure have been fully discussed. It is enough for me to say that it affords a method of completing the work for which CLINTON labored, of lessening the price of every loaf and increasing the pay of every working man. He concluded by remarking that the City of New-York could well afford to pay the whole debt rather than turn the trade in other channels which rightly belonged to the intelligence, the capital and the enterprise of its people. [Applause.]

Mr. HOAR offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There will be submitted to the people, at the coming election (Nov. 8, 1870,) in this State, the question whether the canal general fund debt shall be extended so as to permit a reduction of the tolls on our state canals;

Resolved, That it is the duty of every elector in this State, without regard to party, to vote in favor of the act to create a State debt, to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts.

Resolved, That as said act was recommended by the last Legislature to the people as worthy of their sanction, and was adopted by a non-partisan vote—the Assembly passing it by a vote of 100 to 6, and the Senate unanimously—it cannot be regarded in any sense as a party measure, but should be considered as removed from the disputes and jealousies of politics, and worthy of the people's sanction upon higher and broader grounds.

Resolved, That by the adoption of this act at the coming election the people of this City and State will be benefited and enriched by the increase of our Western commerce, and the securing of it for the time to come through the reduction of tolls and the consequent cheapening of transportation.

Resolved, That as the adoption of this act extends the payment of the canal and general fund debts to eighteen years, instead of leaving them to be paid in six years as they now stand, it does not in any sense create any new debt or impose any burden upon our people; nor does it impose any tax, since the revenues of the canals, after the deduction of the toll, will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the funded debt without resort to direct taxation. On the other hand, if the act be not adopted, a large amount of additional taxation will be required.

Resolved, That the reduction of the canal tolls (which the adoption of this act will secure) is the only measure by which this State can maintain her supremacy in the transportation of our inland commerce, command the trade of the great West, cheapen breadstuffs in our cities, and employ the labor and industry of our State, and this object demands our most earnest efforts to accomplish.

REMARKS OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS spoke of the importance of this measure, remarking it was a national one and rose above party considerations. It had been the misfortune of this people to neglect its inland commerce, and if they were to feed the people abroad with their produce, they should afford them cheap transit. It was not the railroads which seriously affected the canals, but the failure of the Legislature to afford them proper protection. He referred to the purchase of canals by railroads in the Western States, and to the policy of Pennsylvania with regard to the canals, in permitting the railroads to purchase them, and contended there was room enough for all railroads and canals too. The Erie Canal had more than paid for itself, and had greatly enriched the City, State and nation. It was the canal which built up towns and put money in the pockets of the people. But the practical question was, should they sustain those who sustain the great questions at large? If the Funding bill failed it would be a serious evil, and they should vote for no one who was not pledged to support it, for upon it would depend the safety of their inland commerce. The speaker remarked on the apathy of the people in regard to this matter, and said if they were true to their interests they would obtain the passage of this bill in the next Legislature.

After some remarks from Mr. MOULTON in favor of the measure, the meeting terminated.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Trials at the Court of General Sessions—An Actress Sent to State Prison.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, MATILDA O'SEELEY, formerly a star actress, was tried on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from Mrs. FULLGRAFF. The accused, who played at Burton's Theatre twenty-five years ago under the name of Mrs. CLARENDON, was ascertained to be the adopted daughter of a prominent lawyer in this City. The complainant told how her sympathies were at first enlisted for the accused by hearing the story of her life from a friend, who requested some assistance for her while she was preparing to give some dramatic readings at Long Branch and in this City, by which she was so deeply moved that she assigned Mrs. SEELY a comfortable room at her own residence in East Seventeenth-street, and furnished her with clothing, of which she was sadly in need. During her stay there the accused became intoxicated and ruined her carpet. Meanwhile, she had been noticed to give readings at Long Branch in several papers, through the influence of Mrs. FULLGRAFF, and had been lent a black silk dress for her first appearance. On the 4th of August, while all were at dinner, she left the house with three bundles, which she left in a store in the neighborhood for safe keeping. She was not seen from that time until her arrest. The Jury found her guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. She was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. It appeared that the prisoner had suffered considerable trouble, chiefly caused by her love of opium and morphine.

JOHN DONOVAN pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. The prisoner was found in a house on Fourth-avenue, grossly intoxicated, but no stolen property was found upon him. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

RICHARD GALLAGHER pleaded guilty to the theft of a pair of horses and a wagon belonging to Mr. DENTON, of Newtown, Long Island, from the corner of College-place and Murray-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

JOHN MCCORMACK and JOHN MULLIGAN, jointly indicted, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

MICHAEL BENTT, a salesman, convicted of stealing some goods from Mr. PATON, No. 341 Broadway, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning, at which time the trial of THOMAS JACKSON, the alleged murderer of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, will probably be commenced.

The Drawback Frauds—Motions to Quash the Indictments Against Caldwell.

The case of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, one of the alleged ringleaders in the great drawback conspiracy, came before Judge BENEDICT at the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on motions to quash the indictments against him. The prisoner's counsel contended that one of the indictments was vitiated by charging two separate crimes—a felony and a misdemeanor. He held that the charge of conspiracy could not be joined with that of forgery in the same indictment, and the crimes were not charged with sufficient precision to enable the accused to properly provide for his defense. He said that the Court would be unable to determine what sentence should be pronounced in case his client was convicted. He then cited legal authorities for the purpose of showing that two distinct offenses could not be joined on the same indictment.

District-Attorney DAVIS opposed the motion on the ground that if two felonies could be joined on one indictment, as had been the case, it was valid to join a felony and a misdemeanor. The Court sustained this view, but said that the Government must elect as to which case they would go to the jury on.

Another motion was then made to quash the other indictment found against CALDWELL, one for bribing SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, a Custom-house officer, to pass forged drawback certificates, and the other for bribing an Internal Revenue officer to sign the certificates. Counsel asserted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try such charges against CALDWELL, as he had been extradited from Canada on a charge of forgery, and could not, therefore, be legally tried on any other, especially there, as in this case, the other charges were such as were not recognized by the Ashburton extradition treaty, under which CALDWELL was brought to this City.

District-Attorney DAVIS said that the jurisdiction of the Court was affected whether CALDWELL was brought here by lawful means or by violence. It was a question for the Government.

Novel Charge Against an Express Company—A German and a Goat.

A somewhat singular case in which a political quarrel, an Express Company, a former subject of King WILLIAM, and a goat were mixed up together, came before Marshal HART yesterday. It appears that at the commencement of the present political campaign, Mr. H. H. STRAUSS, a German, residing at No. 52 Jefferson-street, was importuned to register in order that he might cast his vote at the coming election. He declined, however, on the ground that he did not belong to any political party, but was going to run an independent candidate himself. Thus the matter ended for the time, but certain young men residing in Mr. STRAUSS' neighborhood determined to pay him off for the apathy he had shown in political matters. A few days afterward, therefore, as is alleged, a very mangy-looking goat, worth about fifty cents, was procured, boxed up, marked "From California; this side up with care," and delivered to Rode's Express Company, who transmitted it at once to Mr. STRAUSS. On receiving the animal, and noticing that the box was marked as coming from California, Mr. STRAUSS remarked, "I have a brother residing in the fertile valley of Sonoma, and doubtless he has sent me this animal as a keepsake. He is, no doubt, of great beauty. Let us look at him." Visions of goats with silky hair of priceless value floated before the eyes of Mr. STRAUSS. The animal was unboxed with great care, and then Mr. STRAUSS learned the truth. The goat for which he had paid $2 50 express charges, was not worth the odd fifty cents. What was done with the animal was not stated, but Mr. STRAUSS had the express man brought before Marshal HART, who, of course, had to dismiss the case, as the Express Company were evidently innocent of all attempt at fraud in the matter.

Base-Ball—Harmonics, of Brooklyn, vs. Champions, of Jersey City.

The amateur Harmonic and the Champion Clubs played their home-and-home game together yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, on which occasion the Champions proved the victors, as will be seen by the following score:

HARMONIC.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.	CHAMPION.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.
Silleck, s. s.	2	2	3	3	Green, s. s.	3	2	1	1
Brown, 2d b.	0	3	3	5	Backers, 2d b.	2	1	1	1
Clark, p.	2	1	1	1	Brown, c.	2	1	2	2
Hatch, c.	4	0	0	0	Shippen, r. f.	3	1	0	0
Thornton, c. f.	2	2	2	2	Openshaw, l. f.	0	3	3	3
Crane, 1st b.	1	1	3	3	Jones, p.	3	1	1	1
Lennon, l. f.	3	1	2	2	Davis, 1st b.	1	3	1	1
Bennett, r. f.	2	1	1	1	Clark, c. f.	3	2	2	2
Lewis, 3d b.	2	3	1	1	Edward, 3d b.	2	2	2	6
Total	18	14	16	18	Total	18	16	13	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Harmonic	8	0	3	0	3	0	—14
Champion	0	10	1	4	0	1	—16

Umpire—Mr. MORELL, of the Osceola Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

A match has been arranged between the Mutuals and Red Stockings, to take place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next.

A game of base-ball will be played today on the Union Grounds between the first nine of the New-York *Tribune* and the compositors of the New-York *Standard*. Game to be called at 2 P. M.

The American Institute Fair a Great Success.

The display of the products of national industry and genius at the Empire Skating Rink is so attractive that the managers have decided to hold open until the 5th of November. Since the wonderful effects of the Carré method of producing ice, by the expansion of ammonia from a liquid to a gas, has given a skating-rink of solid ice, eight inches thick, the stream of visitors has been unbroken. In the show of machines, engines, wonderful saws, dies, pumps, drills, emery-wheels, the hatching machine, the splendid show of the Queen's Cup, and other plate won by the ocean racers, the plants, fruits, flowers, and pictures, none of the thirty-eight Fairs which this old and prosperous Society has given have been equal to this. Over 120,000 persons have visited this Exhibition since the opening, on the 8th of September.

"Tom Brown" at Packer's—A Reception and a Speech.

Hon. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., accompanied by Rev. H. W. BEECHER and Mr. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*, visited Packer's Institute, in Brooklyn, yesterday. At the request of the Principal, Mr. BEECHER introduced Mr. HUGHES to the scholars, who assembled in the chapel after the party had visited one or two rooms. That Mr. BEECHER's introduction was happy and appropriate it is almost needless to say.

Mr. HUGHES made a short speech, contrasting the privileges of women here and in England, and congratulating the young ladies on their excellent opportunities.

Mr. FIELD also spoke, alluding to his early acquaintance with Mr. HUGHES, and his visit to the latter's "kind, genial home," in England. He said that while American women enjoyed these privileges, they would do well to copy after the English ladies in their out-door exercise. The pupils then sang "My Country, 'tis of thee," and the visiting party retired.

THE UNITARIANS.

Final Session of the National Conference—A Substitute for the Ninth Article of the Constitution Adopted.

The morning session of the fourth day of the biennial "National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches" commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday, at Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH's Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, of Worcester, Mass., Chairman of the Conference, presided.

Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH proposed a substitute for the ninth article of the Constitution. Instead of saying "To secure the largest unity of spirit and the widest co-operation, we declare that the preamble and resolutions are only expressions of the majority, and not binding on those who object," he proposed "reaffirming our allegiance to the gospel of Christ, and in order to secure the largest unity of spirit and the widest co-operation, we invite to our fellowship all who wish to be His followers." He declared he had used up four pencils in writing the proposition. [Laughter.]

Rev. Mr. CALTHORPE, Syracuse, N. Y., seconded the motion.

An old gentleman in the body of the hall got up and declared that he regarded the amendment as a compromise between the old Unitarians and the radicals. He would never consent to any compromise.

A vote was then taken, when there appeared 266 for the amendment, and 33 against.

The announcement was received with three rounds of applause.

Rev. Mr. VICARS, of Cincinnati, one of the minority, mounted the platform, and, waving his hat, bitterly exclaimed: "One word on this business. *Rome* has spoken, but this cause has not concluded." [Hisses.]

Rev. Mr. CORDNER of Montreal, proposed the following for acceptance: "Holding Christian truth to be infinite in its nature and its application, we decline any attempt to embody it in formulated articles of saving faith. In response, however, to inquiries concerning our doctrines and principles as Unitarian Christians, we refer, first, to the teachings and life of Jesus Christ, as set forth in the New Testament, as our fundamental statement, and, second, to the expositions and illustrations thereof, to meet the wants of the present time, to the tracts already published by the American Unitarian Association."

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was opposed to the passing of Dr. CORDNER's proposition, as it would raise up a new question and new discussions. He saw no good to be achieved by any such declaration of principles against such a respectable minority.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Boston, perfectly agreed with his friend Dr. BELLOWS. Agreeing to Dr. CORDNER's proposition would be considered committing the body to a statement of faith.

Rev. Dr. CORDNER then withdrew his resolution and it was committed to a committee for report at the next general meeting, the committee to consist of seven clergymen and four laymen, or laywomen, to be named by the Chairman.

Rev. Mr. LOWE moved a resolution expressing great satisfaction at the letter of greeting received from the Universalist Convention. The resolution was seconded, and passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. HALE said he understood there were 300 statements of faith in the house, and now was the time to put them in. [Laughter.]

It was decided that all statements of faith in the hands of individuals be handed in to the Secretary for report by the Committee above referred to.

Prof. EVERETT, of the Theological School at Cambridge, mounted the pulpit, and read a paper on the work of the Unitarian Association. The relations between the Conference and the Unitarian Association were delicate, and it would be impertinent to interfere with the action of the Association. It was well to remember that the Association was doing missionary work, and any weakening of it would be to injure the churches. The more each church did for the Association the more it did for itself, but they had no power to prescribe rules of action for the Association.

A report of a meeting of officers of Conferences, held at Boston was read by Mr. WEIR, recommending the second Sunday in November for a general collection for the American Unitarian Association.

On motion of Rev. Mr. COLLIER, it was

Resolved, That in view of the great and growing opportunity of making known the principles and spirit of Unitarian Christianity, we earnestly recommend every church and society within the circle of our fellowship to use all due diligence in raising funds, which shall enable the American Unitarian Association to meet the great call from all quarters for a knowledge of the truth which we hold and teach.

Resolved, That the churches be requested to raise $100,000 for the use of the American Unitarian Association next year, and that we approve of the second Sunday in November as collection Sunday.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. LOWE for his administration of the affairs of the American Unitarian Association, and promising him co-operation, was unanimously passed.

It was decided that the report of the Committee on Endowment of Antioch College be printed without being read.

It was decided to raise $100,000 for the support of Antioch College, Chicago.

It was resolved that $100,000 be raised by subscription during the year for a national Unitarian Church at Chicago.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Mr. BROWNE, a colored minister, made a long speech, asking for money in aid of an African school.

Rev. Mr. TIMMINS, of Brighton, Mass., offered a resolution to present the greetings of this Conference to the Unitarians of Great Britain. It was unanimously passed.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS then moved that the next meeting of the Conference be held at Saratoga, N. Y., if convenient arrangements could be made.

The motion obtained a unanimous vote.

The singing of a hymn, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. COLLIER, of Chicago, concluded the Conference, which adjourned *sine die*.

The Indorsement of Married Women—An Important Decision.

The Commission of Appeals have recently made a decision of importance to the business community, as it settles the question as to the liability of married women on accommodation indorsements. The case was that of The Corn Exchange Insurance Company *vs.* BABCOCK, and we find the opinions of the Commissioners given at length in this week's number of the Albany *Law Journal*. The action was brought upon three promissory notes, having upon each the special indorsement of the defendant, ARMINA BABCOCK, a married woman having separate property, substantially in the following form:

For value received, I hereby charge my individual property with the payment of this note.

ARMINA BABCOCK.

These indorsements were for the benefit of her husband. On appeal from a judgment against defendant, the General Term of the Third District held that the indorsements were not sufficient to change the separate estate of the defendant; that they should have specifically described the property to be charged, and have been executed with all the formalities of a mortgage, and also that the action being at law could not be maintained, as a married woman's separate estate was only chargeable in equity. The Commissioners of Appeal have now reversed this decision, holding that a simple declaration in the indorsement is sufficient to charge the separate estate of a married woman, and that an ordinary action at law can be maintained on such indorsement.

The Death of Col. Dana, United States Army—Resolutions of the Seventh Regiment.

At a joint meeting of the Tenth Company and of the Associates of the Engineers' Corps and Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory on Wednesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Ruler of events in his inscrutable wisdom to suddenly take from us, while yet in the flush of youth, our late beloved fellow-soldier and esteemed friend, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL DANA, United States Army, therefore be it

Resolved, That we convey to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement. The sudden and apparently premature death of Col. DANA is, to many of us who were associated with him for years in this Company, a great personal loss.

Resolved, That while we mourn with those who mourn, we shall always cherish a pleasant recollection of his warm attachment to this Company, and how much he excited our admiration and love as the skillful soldier, true gentleman, and genial friend.

Resolved, That the Company-room be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade, to the Board of Officers, to all the other Companies, to the Veteran Association of the Regiment, and entered upon our minutes and published in the New-York journals.

The following was the Committee on Resolutions: JOSEPH LENTILHON, HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., RENE V. MILHAU, ROBERT L. VIELE.

Arrest of a Murderer—The Killing of Nicholas Gulick.

Yesterday morning FRANCIS WANNEMAKER, the murderer of NICHOLAS GULICK, of Rocky Hill, was taken to Somerville, N. J., by Detective GEORGE STRATFORD, of Jersey City, to answer to the indictment which had been found against him by the Somerset County Grand Jury. The particulars of the affray which resulted in GULICK's death were published in these columns on the day following its occurrence, and need not be recapitulated. Very little interest was taken in the case by the people of Rocky Hill, the victim being a poor negro who had been in the employ of WANNEMAKER's father. The assailant was, however, arrested after GULICK's death, and although WANNEMAKER's friends protested that GULICK died from intemperate habits rather than of his injuries, the Grand Jury found an indictment against the prisoner. The trial was called at the May term of the Somerset County Court, but an adjournment was secured until the Fall term. In the meantime WANNEMAKER escaped. Photographs of the fugitive were circulated among the detectives, one of which came into the hands of Mr. STRATFORD. It was by the aid of this photograph that the prisoner was at last detected. Late on Thursday night Detective STRATFORD visited the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, and at once recognized his man, who was registered as Frank Smith. He was taken into custody, and upon being told that he could be looked up in New-York until a requisition could be obtained from Gov. RANDOLPH, he consented to cross the river and be confined again in a Jersey prison.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Oct. 24: Nos. 22, 28, 30, 31, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

THE JUMEL ESTATE—TRYING A CASE WITHOUT EVIDENCE—A DISPUTE AMONG LAWYERS—A SALVAGE CASE.

Jones et al. vs. Nelson Chase et al.—It may be remembered from the reports of the case of Chase *vs.* Smith and others that Mme. Jumel, originally Eliza Bowne, came with her sister from Rhode Island to this City early in the century. Mme. Jumel was first the mistress and then the wife of Mr. Jumel, and from him received certain property, then of little, now of very great value. They had no children of their own, at least no legitimate children, but adopted and brought up as their own a girl, who afterward married Mr. Nelson Chase. Mr. and Mrs. Chase had two children, who were treated and spoken of after their mother's death by Mme. Jumel as her heirs. When Mme. Jumel came to die, her will was found to devise the bulk of her property to Rev. Mr. Smith, and certain charities, to the exclusion of her adopted heirs and her sister's children.

Mme. Jumel's sister had married a Mr. Jones, by whom she had four children, who are the plaintiffs in this case, and who are in default of children of Mme. Jumel her heirs. Mr. Chase, immediately after the death of Mme. Jumel, obtained from these four heirs an assignment of all their claims to the estate, and commenced a suit to set aside the will. In this suit he succeeded. Two papers passed between these heirs and Mr. Chase, the first executed in July, 1867, soon after the death of Mme. Jumel, for a consideration of $40,000. The other, actually executed some months later, but dated back, conveyed ninety-nine hundredths of the estate for a consideration of $30,000. This last was intended to take the place of the first.

The present action is brought to set aside these two deeds on the ground that they were obtained by Mr. Chase when he was acting as their attorney; that he persuaded them that these papers were required to make a settlement with the legatees; that he kept them in ignorance of their true rights, and that the price paid was grossly inadequate.

The answer sets out at much length the history of the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Chase and their children to Mme. Jumel, and claims that from these relations and Mme. Jumel's promises and acts they became entitled, on her death, to her property as her heirs and next of kin, or that at least Mme. Jumel had made such promises to bring about a marriage that the daughter is entitled to the estate. Mr. Chase states that he has made a trust deed to secure to his children their rights. He absolutely denies that he was the attorney of the plaintiffs; that he made any false representations; that the plaintiffs were at all in ignorance of their position, or that they had any rights.

George, the Count Johannes, is the counsel for the plaintiffs. After reading the pleadings, which occupied two hours, he gave his history of the Jumel family. According to his statement Mrs. Chase was a daughter of Mrs. Jones by an illicit connection with Mayor Bowne, perhaps not then Mayor; that she was adopted by Mme. Jumel, but her maternity acknowledged not only in a habeas corpus proceeding, but in two flights to her mother's home, the latter to avoid the lust of Mr. Jumel, which last occurrence gave Mme. Jumel her control of her husband, and that Mme. Jumel did not continue down to Mrs. Chase's death to regard her as a daughter. The counsel then gave a peculiarly dramatic account of how the two conveyances from his clients were obtained, imitating the manner of each of the interlocutors.

After his speech the Court, on his request, took a recess. After the recess the Court introduced one witness who proved that Mr. Chase had sold him a portion of the Jumel estate, and gave in evidence the certificate of the Controller that he had paid two sums—$40,000 and $30,000—on account of property belonging to the Jumel estate, of which he claimed to be sole owner. He called for the original papers, which it was sought to set aside, and then made a long argument that they were not proper as evidence without offering them in evidence, because only stamped so far the consideration of $40,000 and $30,000, while the estate conveyed was worth $1,000,000. In this connection, the defendant's objecting that there was no proof that the value of the estate was over $40,000, counsel said that Mr. O'Conor should know, as he in the salvage suit had been entitled to five per cent. of the value.

Mr. O'Conor at once denounced this as a lie, of a piece with the other willful lies of counsel for the plaintiffs against both the living and the dead.

George, the Count, said he had seen it in the public prints.

Mr. O'Conor had not seen it in any paper. He did not believe the attorney on the other side had received it from any source. He believed it a willful falsehood. He had sat quiet under many allusions to himself, but now, on this allegation of fact, he must speak.

The Count was glad he had given his brother counsel an opportunity to make this declaration.

Mr. O'Conor was not glad the proceedings of the opposite counsel were unprecedented. He knew of no charge so public which he need deny. This he was satisfied he might designate by a short Saxon word.

The Court here read an affidavit that two of the plaintiffs were sick. A sister of theirs, on his speaking to her about becoming a witness, exhibited signs of heart disease, and Wm. B. Jones had left the City. He did not desire a postponement of the trial. Let the proof, but he asked that a referee be appointed to take the testimony of the sick plaintiffs, and submit it to the Court after trial.

Mr. O'Conor objected, and commented somewhat severely on the fact that none of the plaintiffs had verified the complaint, and none were now produced.

The Count denounced Mr. Wm. B. Jones as having been bribed by Mr. Chase to stay away by a bribe of an office worth $3,000 a year, which Mr. Chase promptly denounced as a lie.

After some further discussion the Court adjourned to let the Count produce evidence of the value of the property, the only evidence he proposed to produce in support of his extraordinary allegations.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	100 Adams Ex.	67¾
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	[illegible]	25 do.	67¾
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	[illegible]	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110½	100 do.	42¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111¾	45 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	92¾
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, o.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	3,600 N. Y. C. & H. C.	[illegible]
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	500 N. J. Cen. R.	100¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	[illegible]	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	90¼	300 L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 U. Pac. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 H. & St. J. R. C. B.	108½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R.	[illegible]	50 Panama R.	[illegible]
6,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 St. L. & I. M. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
1,000 C. P. & A. 7s, n.	91½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	111½
75 Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
10 Ninth Nat. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	41	300 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
700 do. b. c.	40¾	20 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	[illegible]
1000 do.	40¾	100 Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
300 Pac. M. S. Co.	44	100 Bost., H. & E. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Ohio & M. R. Pref.	[illegible]
100 Mar. Pref. b. c.	10¾	100 N. Jer. R.	114¾
1000 Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, R.	109½	200 Pacific Mail	44
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62	113	300 do. bet. 4	44
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64	111⅜	100 Quick. Mining	[illegible]
400 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, small	111¼	100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	41¼
14,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67	[illegible]	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68	110¾	300 Union Pac. R.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	106½	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	[illegible]	50 New-Jersey Cen.	108¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur.	111¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 7s, 1st	105½	75 Tol., Wab. & West.	53¾
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	78¾	100 Chi. & Alton	114
20 Metropolitan Bk.	130	10 Morris & Essex	92¾
100 Mariposa Pref.	10½	50 Han. & St. Jos.	108¾
300 do.	10¼	100 do.	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The day has been one of unusual dullness in the different departments of the Stock Exchange. Owing to the absence of private cable advices foreign bankers have been doing little either in the Public Funds or in Gold. The scarcity of cash Gold and the high rates which borrowers have had to pay for its use operated against free dealings in Foreign Exchange, the rates of which have been irregular. The most of leading drawers have been asking 108½ for sixty-day bills, and 109½ for short sight; while the sixty-day bills of one of the prime drawers have been freely offered through the day at 108¼, with sales reported as low as 108¼. The liberal offerings of these bills, which were drawn by the firm credited with holding a part of its gold off the market yesterday, support the theory that the purpose of yesterday's movement in the gold loan market was to break down the rates of Exchange. The fear of a repetition of this movement has checked purchases. Commercial bills, at the moment, are scarce and quoted at 108@108¼.

Money continues in abundant supply to borrowers on call, at 5 and 6 ₩ cent. In the afternoon, when the market felt the influence of the Treasury disbursement on account of yesterday's bond purchases, 6 ₩ cent. was the highest rate, and balances were left temporarily with the large dealers in the Public Funds at 4 ₩ cent. Nothing new can be noticed in discounts, the banks generally having full lines. Among outside buyers of paper, prime names pass readily at 7@8 ₩ cent.

All the sales of gold today have been between 112⅛ and 112¼, the lowest price having been made early in the day, on a report that the Treasury would, on Saturday or Monday, begin the prepayment of the November interest without rebate. Later in the day, as the report was not confirmed, the price returned to 112¼. The Gold Loan Market was close in the morning, and borrowers paid 3-62 of one ₩ cent ₩ day. When it became known that the gold withheld yesterday had been returned, the rate declined to "flat," and after Clearing House hours three ₩ cent. per annum was paid for carrying. It is said that the report concerning the prepayment of the November interest to-morrow influenced the restoration to the market of the Gold withdrawn yesterday. The Treasury disbursements in this City continue far below the receipts. Today $28,000 of the 1871 Bonds were presented for prepayment; while the total amount of November Coupons thus far offered, subject to the rebate, is only $364,901 36, including $145,209 today. As far as we have heard, the Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers will be about $150,000, which will be in silver.

The Public Funds have shown decided firmness, although the business has been on a restricted scale, the German bankers, as already noticed, having been out of the market. State Bonds continue neglected. Railroad Mortgages on completed roads are in steady demand and are firmly held. The Central Pacific Bonds sold at 90¼@90⅜, the latter being the closing quotation. Union Pacifics sold at 83, and the Incomes of the same Company at 78. City Bank Shares were nominal.

The railway speculation at the Stock Exchange, as a whole, has been tame, and the fluctuations in prices have not been important, with the tone of the market barely steady. The features have been New-York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, North West Preferred, Ohio and Mississippi and St. Paul. The Chicago and North Western Railway Company have just rendered an official statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for the four expired months of the fiscal year, which shows a large gain in net income in favor of 1870, warranting the belief that dividends will be declared on both classes of the stock at the directors' meeting in the coming month of November. In the Miscellaneous list Western Union was active, and fluctuated frequently but not widely. Express Stocks have been dull.

The following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	110⅝
American Gold Coin	112¼	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92¾	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87⅝
Reading Railroad	99⅞	100
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜
North-west Common	81⅝	81⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	44	44
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Common	44	44⅛
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54	53⅞
Western Telegraph	41	41⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

Gold receipts	$312,[illegible] 60
Gold payments	1,080,549 65
Gold balance	82,207,824 21
Currency receipts	1,747,950 19
Currency payments	3,348,[illegible] 60
Currency balance	7,482,827 12
Customs	396,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110¼
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	113¾	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108½	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	113	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 reg., '64	108¼	5-20 coup., '68	110¾
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 reg., '65	108¼	10-40 coupon	106⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s Currency	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62¼	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81	102½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60¼	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '86	106¾
Va. 6s, ex coup.	62	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	51	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	25	Ind. 6 ₩ cent. War L.	100
N. C. new bds.	23½	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73	100
N. C. special tax	22¼	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	100
South Carolina 6s	80	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '83	100
S. C. new bds.	81	Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	91	Mich. 7 ₩ cent. W. L.	100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	100
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73	100
La. new bds.	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74	100
La. 8s, levee bds.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	100
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '76	100
Connecticut 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	100
Rhode Island 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78	100
Alabama 8s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '79	100
Arkansas 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '80	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	79
N. Y. Cen. R. Est.	90	Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	78
N. Y. Cen. Subsc'n	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. West. 1st, '93	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
Erie 1st, ext.	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	90	Morris & Essex 1st	102½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78¾	Morris & Essex 2d	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. new bonds	100½
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Harlem Con. & S. F.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.	88½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Cal. & Alton 1st	102
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., 2d	96	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	106¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	86¾
Cen. Pac. Bds.	90¾	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	83	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	93
Union Pac. L. Gt. 7s	78¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	102½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	78¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	88¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Consd 7 ₩ c. conv.	89	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	85
H. & St. Jo. L. Gr.	100	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	81
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	87
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	91½	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Central National	108½
Manhattan	145	Fourth National	108½
Mechanics	135	Tenth National	125
Union	130	Oriental	160
America	140	Shoe & Leather Ass.	140
Tradesmen's	151	Del. & Hudson Canal	119½
National	116	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Merchants' Exchange	100	American Coal	38
Seventh Ward	110½	Spring Mt. Coal	40
State of New-York	112	Canton Co., Baltimore	60
Commerce	122½	Con. Coal of Mary'd.	25½
Broadway	250	Cum. Coal & Iron	30
Ocean	78	West. Union Tel.	40⅞
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	7
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Mining	5¼
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	10⅛
Hanover	107	Boston Water Power	15
Irving	120	Adams Express	67¼
Metropolitan	130	Wells-Fargo Express	37½
Peoples	130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	4
Grocers	117	American Express	42¾
East River	115	United States Ex.	45
Market	114	Merchants' Union Ex.	13
Nassau	105	Pacific Mail	44
Corn Exchange	120	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R.	92¾
Continental	94	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs.	87¾
Importers' & Traders'	142½	Erie Railway	23
Park	160	Erie Preferred	43½
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 21.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	102¾
City 6s, new	102¾	102¾
Camden and Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	49¾	50
Lehigh Valley	58	58¼
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	41⅝	42
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	89

The following is the official exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the first four months of the fiscal years 1869-70:

	Gross earnings. 1869.	Operating expenses, interest, rents, &c. 1869.	Net income. 1869.
June	$1,251,930 64	$976,422 15	$275,517 69
July	1,167,032 35	1,055,252 71	111,369 37
August	1,037,973 75	790,605 83	247,368 92
September	1,305,672 73	836,534 86	469,137 80
Total	$4,762,653 53	$3,649,122 55	$1,103,524 87

	1870.	1870.	1870.
June	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
July	1,084,999 33	525,032 47	[illegible]
August	1,[illegible]	687,298 [illegible]	[illegible]
September	1,790,781 19	825,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$4,680,473 00	$3,094,021 00	$1,578,[illegible]
Increase			[illegible]
Decrease	$82,180 53	$585,100 [illegible]	

Balance to credit of income account, May 31, 1870 ... Net earnings, June, July, August and September ... [illegible]

Total net earnings, as of Sept. 30, 1870 ... $2,158,574 69

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri during the second week in October:

1870	$[illegible]
1869	82,210 79
Increase	$1,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$1,900,000

OF SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured by mortgage, covering the railroad and the entire property and franchises of the Company, to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They have twenty years to run, bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st May and 1st November, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin. They are also convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the best harbor south of New-York—with the City of Augusta, Ga., and connects directly with all the railroads centering at that point. It forms, therefore, the Atlantic or Seaboard link in THROUGH LINES of railroad extending already many hundred miles west of the Mississippi, which fact assures it a business second to that of no railroad in the South.

These bonds are offered, for the present, at the low price of 88 and accrued interest in currency. We are satisfied of the perfect soundness of the bonds, and consider them, at the price, the cheapest first-class security offered in this market.

N. B.—Pamphlets and maps, giving further information, furnished on application.

Governments and other securities received in exchange at full market rates.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Hops, bales	22
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Hides, No.	60
Cotton, bales	1,848	Leather, sides	9,416
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	28
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	82	Grease, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	1,026	Lard, pkgs.	100
Flour, bbls.	16,257	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Cheese, boxes	2,011
Corn-meal, bags	50	Tallow, pkgs.	58
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Pea-nuts, bags	5
Wheat, bushels	61,[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	196
Corn, bushels	23,[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	618
Barley, bushels	36,940	Whisky, bbls.	686
Oats, bushels	17,125	Wool, bales	185
Grass-seed, bushels	5	R. R. Peas, bags	26
Beans, bushels	75	Sumac, bags	220
Peas, bushels	6		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *St. Croix*, for Liverpool—25 bbls. Jewel-er's Ashes, 10 puncheons Syrup, 113 hhds. Syrup, 495 bags Oil-cake, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 250 bbls. Menhaden Oil, 138 boxes Clothes-pins, 1,207 pieces Logwood, 13 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 130 cases Vegetables, 705 bbls. Flour, 14,880 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. Martin*, for Falmouth—400 hhds. Tobacco, 350 bbls. Rosin, 3,120 Staves.

By the bark *Gazelling*, for Cork and orders—1,340 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Juanita*, for Palermo—2,800 Staves.

By the brig *Avalon*, for Santander—1,588 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been selling moderately at $6 75 @$7 25. Pearls have been inactive and nominal at $8 @$9 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm and in fair request at 33c.@34c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been quiet for all kinds of stock, but no important changes have been noted in prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $3 50@$4 75; Boys' $1 75@$3; Youths' $1 37½ @$2 25; Men's Calf, Pegged, $3 25@$4 25; Men's Calf, Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf, Pegged, $2 50@$3 75; Youths', $1 75@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, 75c.@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 87c.@$1 20; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$3 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 70@$3 50; Boys' Congress, $1 15@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 60; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 90c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 @$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 50; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 50@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 30c.@75c. ₩ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fairly active demand, including Common to North River Hard, at $8@$9 50; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $30@$33, ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very dull, at about previous figures.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at $1 80@$1 90 as the range of brands, ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; do. House do., $15; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $6@$7 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered on rather more accommodating terms, leading to a freer movement, the market closing steadily on the basis of the modified quotations. Sales have been reported since our last here of 4,000 bags by the British bark *Bride of Gove*, ex, at Baltimore, 5,000 bags by the Norwegian brig *Sigd*, and at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags by the *Felicia*, on private terms. In other descriptions, the dealings have been unimportant; prices have not varied much. The stock of other than Rio is 42,300 bags and 19,550 mats. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@18c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c. gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair, and at times in brisk demand at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., closing buoyantly. Shippers have been free buyers. There has likewise been a fair inquiry noted for spinning purposes and on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,945 bales for early delivery, (of which 672 bales were to arrive,) including 4,472 bales to shippers, 1,390 bales to spinners, 1,023 bales to speculators, and 380 bales in transit. Also 9,300 bales for forward delivery, including 2,000 bales basis Low Middling, for October, at 15 13-16c.@16c.; 2,600 bales do., November, at 15¾c. @15 13-16c.; 800 bales do., December, at 15 9-16c.@16c.; 200 bales do., for each of the months of October, November and December, at 15¾c.; 200 bales do., 100 each of the months of November and December, at 15¾c.@15⅞c.; 970 bales do., January, at 15¾c.@15 13-16c.; 300 bales do. February, at 16c.; 300 bales do. for each of the months of November, December and January, at 15¾c.; 400 bales, 300 bales free on board at any port, on private terms; 200 bales do., free on board, at Charleston, on private terms; 300 bales, basis New-York Low Middling, free on board at Mobile, at 14⅜c.; and 200 bales free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms. At the close, desirable lots for prompt delivery were difficult to obtain. For future Low Middling there were bids reported of 16¼c. for October, 16c. each for the months of November and December, and 16⅛c. for January. Messrs. LOUIS H. ZERGA & Co. estimate the week's receipts at the ports at 60,000 bales, and the stock in New-York at 20,000 bales, and they quote as follows, for this market:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13⅜	14¼
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15¾	16
Low Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16¼
Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
Good Middling	16⅞	16	17¼	17¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,332
Receipts last week	25,453
Receipts the preceding week	22,194
Receipts since Sept. 1	153,396
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	737,277
Receipts the preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	582,102
Exports since our last	5,802
Exports since Sept. 1	26,704
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,555,687
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	29,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been quite moderately sought after, as a rule, at about previous quotations for the leading articles. Opium has been in exceptionally good demand and buoyant.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been slow of sale at from 75c.@85c., ₩ lb.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, and prices have been quoted about steady for most kinds. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 50@$7 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $[illegible]; No. 2 do., $10@$12; No. 3 do., $[illegible] ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 25@$7 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, [illegible] ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in rather better demand at fairly supported prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a light movement reported in State and Western Flour, without any remarkable changes in values. The offerings of No. 2, Superfine and Shipping Extras have been light, and the principal holders have been quite confident in their views; but the dealings have been on a limited scale. The medium and better grades have not attracted much attention, and, having been in rather better supply, have shown less buoyancy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,800 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 15@$5 50, very inferior to good extra State at $5 [illegible], mainly at $5 70@$5 80; good to very choice do. at $5 90@$6 [illegible]; poor to good shipping extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 70@$6 [illegible]; [illegible]. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 60@ [illegible]
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	5 60@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues quite dull at former prices; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand at $4@$5 65 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been plenty, and quoted lower, with a very moderate call noted, at $4 25@$5 for Yellow and White Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Brandywine, and $4 75@$4 90 for Southern, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet and heavy, ranging from $3@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 25@ [illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 65
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	[illegible]

FRUIT—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the principal kinds at about previous prices. Layer Raisins have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 boxes at $3 [illegible] ₩ box. Currants have been quiet at 12c.@12½c. for new crop. Of Sardines 3,000 cases have been sold, partly to arrive, on the basis of 19c.@19½c., gold, for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The offerings of desirable lots of Wheat, especially of new crop Spring and Red Amber Winter, have been limited since our last, and as the demand has been more urgent, chiefly for export, though partly for milling purposes, prices have advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, the market closing firmly, though without animation, on the basis of the improvement. The main business has been in Spring Wheat, at from $1 22@$1 25 for new crop No. 1, $1 20 @$1 22 for No. 2, $1 [illegible] for mixed; $1 20 for fair sailing vessel grade of old No. 2, with the same price bid and subsequently refused for sound old Milwaukee; $1 15@$1 16 for steamer grades of old No. 2, chiefly at $1 14½@$1 16, ₩ bushel. A moderate movement has been reported in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 22@$1 30, as extremes, mainly at $1 25 for fair Ordinary, and $1 30 for very good Amber, afloat. Of Amber Canada (Winter) Wheat, a boat-load of fair quality was disposed of for shipment at $1 [illegible], in bond, ₩ bushel. The dealings in White Wheat have been limited within our range, the purchases having been mostly in job lots for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 22@$1 30, chiefly at $1 25@$1 30, afloat, for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 22@$1 25 for new; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 22 for fair to choice new crop; $1 12@$1 18 for soft and warm to very good steamer grades and $1 20 for sailing vessel old crop, and $1 16@$1 20 for new and old mixed; and $1 12@$1 17 for soft to very good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 75; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 32; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70; Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn has been offered quite moderately at about previous prices, yet has been in comparatively light request, chiefly at 80c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western, most of the sales having been on the basis of 82½c.@83c. for good boat-loads, afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 40,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for poor Ordinary to good Mixed Western, closing at about 83c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 86c.@92c. for Yellow State and Western; 80c.@90c. for White do., and 70c.@81c. for Unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, ranging from 85c.@95c. for good to prime New Western, ₩ bushel. Barley has been heavy and lower, with sales reported of 24,500 bushels, including Canada West part at about $1 17@$1 18; Western at $1 10@$1 12, and State at 95c.@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley malt continues inactive, with sales reported since our last of only small lots, including Canada, partly at $1 15@$1 20, and State at $1 05@$1 08 ₩ bushel. Oats have been held more confidently, on a very moderate offering of desirable lots, but have been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 52c.@57½c. as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western, and 54c.@57½c. for fair ordinary to choice White Ohio, afloat, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last, include 700 bbls. Flour, and 14,880 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale on the basis of our revised quotations, at about 13c.@20c., currency. Bagging at 20c.@23c. currency, ₩ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling moderately at 80c.@$1 15 as extremes, for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been limited for all kinds, but no important changes have been noted in prices. We quote: American, nominally at $180@$205 for Undressed, and $250@$290 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $240@$245, gold, ₩ ton; Jute at 4c.@4½c., gold; Manila, 13c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3½c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The very moderate offerings and extreme views of holders have operated against free movements. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., 25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 20@27 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21½c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@22 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Matamoras, 18@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Curacoa, 19@22 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Port au Platt, 16@21 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 18@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Maranham, 20@24 lbs., 14c.; Pernambuco, 18@20 lbs., 14c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 18@22 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Bahia, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 20@22 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@11½c.; Para, 30@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 7@10 lbs., 28c.@40c.; Gambia and Bissau, 9@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 3¼@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@14½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 18@22 lbs., 13½c.@14½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at from 10c.@17c. for New Crop; 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 5c.@9c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 22 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—There has been a fair call noted for Eastern, on the basis of $2 40 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted rather weak in price, on a limited inquiry for most kinds, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 35c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—There has not been much animation in this line, as a rule, since our last. Ingot Copper and Pig-iron, especially American, have been exceptionally brisk, the former at buoyant rates, the latter at unsettled prices. Of Ingot Copper, 750,000 lbs. have been sold at 21½c. ₩ lb. Of Pig-iron, sales have been reported of 1,000 tons American on private terms; 150 tons Eglinton, in irregular lots, to arrive, at $31 50, the current quotation here being $33, and a small lot of Glengarnock at $34, ₩ ton. Bar and Scotch Iron has been quiet at former figures. Of Rails, 125 tons English were sold on private terms. Pig-lead has been quoted easier, with sales reported of 50 tons Spanish at $6 30, gold, ₩ 100 lbs. Spelter and Zinc have been inactive. Tin has been dull at about previous quotations, including Straits at 33c.; English at 32c., and Banca at 37c., gold.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, but at low figures. Sales, 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 32½c. and, by auction, 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c., and 30 hhds. Manzanilla at 42c. ₩ gallon. The stock in first hands includes 11,033 hhds. Cuba, 2,407 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,127 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 32c.@32c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@$1 ₩ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@28c.	22c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	23c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	34c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@40c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@$1

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quoted about steady, with a moderate demand reported, chiefly for the low grades, for shipment. Sales, 2,500 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $2@$2 05 ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, — bbls.; exports, 350 bbls. Tar has been dull at old figures. Crude Turpentine has been very quiet at irregular rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more confident demand, on the basis of 45c.@46c. as extremes for merchantable, ₩ gallon; sales, 50 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon; Crude, nominal; Rosin, $2@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$3 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Continues inactive and heavy, at $37 50, gold, for City, from East India seed; and $36 50@$40, currency, for Western, ₩ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quiet at former figures. Linseed has been in more demand and quoted rather stronger; 10,000 gallons were sold on private terms. Lard-oil slow of sale, but steady. Other kinds tame. We quote: Crude Whale at 65c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 28; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $1 50; Lard-oil at $1 10@$1 20; Red Oil at 80c.@72c.; Linseed oil at 87c.@88c., in casks and bbls.; Olive oil at $[illegible], in casks; Menhaden at 38c.@42c.; Spermaceti at 27c.@27½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 60c.@65c.; Southern Yellow, [illegible]; Refined Yellow, [illegible]; Winter White, 80c.@85c.; do. Summer, 70c.@75c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market for Crude in bulk has been very quiet, buyers having been bidding only 11½c., while holders were asking 11¾c.@12c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quite nominal, having been in very limited request, and quoted irregularly at from 13c.@13½c. here, and 13½c.@14c. at Philadelphia. At Philadelphia, the day's receipts of Crude were only 160 bbls., making the total for the week 2,[illegible] bbls. At the Creek, a firmer demand, not very active market, has been reported, on the basis of $3@$3 10 for prompt deliveries; $3 [illegible] on buyer thirty days; and about $4, sellers' option, remainder of the year. Sales were reported of 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at about $3 05, and 5,000 bbls. seller remainder of year at $4, both Lower Road. Refined Oil has been more active, and rather stronger in the local market, but closes dull and declining. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 23½c.@24c., closing with only 23¾c. bid, and 23⅞c. asked; 1,000 bbls. do., November, and 2,000 bbls. do., December, at 23¼c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., December to March, 1,000 bbls. each month, at 23½c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia business has been devoid of spirit, and prices have been quoted weaker, on the basis of 24½c.@24⅝c., for Standard White for October; 23¼c.@23½c. for do., November, and 23¼c. for do., December. The receipts of Refined Oil at Philadelphia were 1,500 bbls. today and 22,388 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 1,598 bbls. for Santander, and from Philadelphia 128,000 gallons for Antwerp and 175,000 gallons for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very moderate demand, within a range of 28c.@29½c., as extremes, ₩ gallon. Naphtha is dull and weak at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order, 13½c.@15½c. in cases, and 4½c.@5c. in bulk, ₩ gallon. The export clearances include 1,340 bbls. Naphtha for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, only a limited call having been noted for Western Mess, while other descriptions have been very quiet. Mess for forward delivery has been moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls. at $23@$23 25 for Western Mess; $21@$22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $23 75 for Prime Mess; $24 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, at easier rates; sales, 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller December, at $23 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at steady rates. We quote the range at from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue inactive at irregular rates; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for Smoked Shoulders, and 18c.@19c. for Pickled Hams, ₩ lb. City-cured Bacon continues in slack demand at 14½c.@15c. for Long Clear, ₩ lb.; sales, 30 boxes. Lard has been very quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 tcs. and bbls. at 14c.@15¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, and 14¾c.@15½c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery, no important transactions have been reported since our last, and quotations have been nominally unchanged. Beef has been in slack demand at former figures; sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $[illegible] for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet at $21@$26, in job lots, for ice-cured, ₩ bbl. Butter has been fairly active in demand at steady rates. We quote State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 26c.@42c. and Western, inferior to fancy, at 10c.@30c. The day's receipts were [illegible] pkgs. Cheese has been salable and steady. We quote at from 5c.@16c., as the extremes, for very poor to very fancy. The day's receipts have been 2,011 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	38@40
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	37@40
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	37@38
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	28@36
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₩ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	37@39
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₩ lb.	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₩ lb.	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	33@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	25@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	26@30
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	25@29
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	25@28
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	20@22
Common and White Western and State Stock, ₩ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	14½@15
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	12 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	11 @12½
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	13½@14
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	12½@13½
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	12 @13
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	[illegible] @11

RICE—Has been quiet and weak in price. Sales 45 tcs. Carolina at $8 50@$8[illegible], and 100 bags Rangoon at $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in very moderate supply and pretty fair request at uniform quotations.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call noted for Calcutta Linseed at fairly-supported prices. Sales 300 bags at Boston at $2 20, gold, ₩ bushel. Grass Seeds have been slow of sale at quoted rates, including Clover at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., and Timothy at $4 50@$5 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Trade has been quite moderate in most kinds, including Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 35c.; Sisal, 40c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 34c.@35c.; Para, 35c.@37c., gold, ₩ lb.; Southern and Texas, 16c.@32c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@58c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 52c.@57c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@48c., currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 55c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@85c., currency.

SOAP—The main inquiry has been for domestic brands at previous figures. We quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 5½c., and No. 1 at 5½c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair request at uniform prices, including Mace at $1 21½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 [illegible]; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 25½c.; Pepper at 25½c.@28½c.; White Pepper at 35c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19½c.; Ginger at 13c.@15c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 1,741 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅞c., and 1,300 boxes Havana at 9⅞c. ₩ lb. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 61,672 hhds., 83,587 boxes, and 465,690 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10½c.@10⅞c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10½c.@11½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades, from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined have been in demand, and prices are buoyant. We quote the range at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Messrs. CARL MAHNN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Oct. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock	64,420	101,022	471,185	1,109
Receipts since Oct. 1	2,790	10,436	98,901	10
Total	67,210	112,458	569,186	1,169
Sales since Oct. 1	15,789	34,215	82,418	304
Stock Oct. 20, 1870	51,460	78,243	486,675	865
Stock Oct. 22, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Oct. 22, 1868	35,761	30,420	44,522	[illegible]
Stock Oct. 22, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,494	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 82,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; 15,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@15c., and 10,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Business has been on a moderate scale since our last, but prices have not varied remarkably. We quote Green, Common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@60c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1 05@$1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 95c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 60; common to fine Imperial, 70c.@80c.; good to fine Imperial, 90c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@58c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 58c.@65c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 70c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 [illegible]; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@65c.; good to fine Oolong, $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 52c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been very moderate for other than Kentucky, since our last; prices have not varied much. Sales 400 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@12c.; 75 cases State on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths Seed Leaf at 8c.@35c., and 125 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ lb. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted Lugs	6¼c.@ 6¾c.	—@—
Sound Lugs	7 c.@ 7½c.	8c.@ 8¼c.
Common Leaf	7¾c.@ 8¼c.	10c.@10¼c.
Medium Leaf	8¾c.@ 9½c.	10c.@10½c.
Good Leaf	9½c.@10¼c.	11c.@11½c.
Fine Leaf	10½c.@11½c.	12c.@12½c.
Selections	12c. @12½c.	12¾c.@13½c.

And Seed Leaf thus:

	Crop 1867-'68.	Crop 1869.
Connecticut and Massachusetts—		
Fillers, nominal	13c.@15c.	15c.@18c.
Binders and Seconds, nominal	18c.@23c.	18c.@22c.
Wrappers lots	20c.@40c.	30c.@40c.
Fine Wrappers	50c.@65c.	50c.@65c.
New-York State Fillers	10c.@12c.	10c.@12c.
Average lots	20c.@25c.	18c.@25c.
Wrappers	20c.@45c.	25c.@45c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	10c.@12c.	8¼c.@10c.
Average lots	15c.@20c.	15c.@20c.
Wrappers	25c.@45c.	25c.@45c.

And Havana—Common, 77½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, 97½c.@$1 07½, currency. Yara—I cut, 87½c.@95c.; II cut, $1@$1 05; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—

	In bond.
Black work, Common and Medium	17c.@20c.
Black work, Good and Fine	21c.@25c.
Bright work, Common and Medium	25c.@35c.
Bright work, Good and Fine	40c.@65c.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand, at less buoyant prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at 86c.@88c., closing at about 84½c., for iron-bound pkgs., and 86c. for Western, ₩ gallon. Receipts, 687 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in rather light request, since our last, but prices have not varied materially. Holders have not been urgent sellers of desirable stock.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted strong and buoyant as to rates, with a very moderate offering of room, but business has been without notable activity, owing mainly to the extreme firmness of ship-owners. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,600 bales Cotton, chiefly by steam, at 7-16d.@9-16d., but partly by sail, at ¼d.@5-16d., ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s.; and 120 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Wheat, reported at about 8d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9¼d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail at 8½d. ₩ bushel. For the United Kingdom direct, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Continental port, a bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms. For Cuba, an American brig, with 250,000 feet Lumber, from Wilmington, at $11. For north side of Cuba and back, an American brig, of 333 tons, and another of 289 tons capacity, on private terms. From a Spanish port, direct, to New-York, an American bark, 316 tons capacity, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 21.

The feature of greatest interest this forenoon at the Communipaw Live Stock Yards was the palace car for the transportation of Live Stock. After a close inspection, we are well pleased with its arrangements, which are as follows: It is constructed to carry 16 head of Horses or of horned Cattle. The traverses between the stalls are movable at intervals of 4 inches apart. The inside of the car is fitted with iron mangers and water-troughs, which reservoirs are fed from the roof, where granaries and tanks are located, calculated to contain 40 bushels of grain and 22 bbls. of water; these latter can be filled from the railway tanks in one minute of time. The car goes on passenger springs and travels smooth. The length of the car is 34 feet, the height about 9 feet, and the breadth 11 feet. The additional cost of the car is $1 50 ₩ head from Chicago through to New-York City, the $1 50 covering the cost of feed, of water and the shipper. The drovers expressed satisfaction with the car on this its trial trip, and to us it appears good. An improvement might be made by causing the points of the car that must come in contact with the salient points of the animals to be padded, on the principle of the European horse railway stables. Then, instead of the animals entering by two doorways, as they now are obliged to do, on either side of the vehicle, every animal should enter his own stall and pass out at said stall without being obliged to turn or wait for his neighbor to pass before him. In loading large numbers of cattle, this arrangement saves much time, as we can testify from frequent personal experience.

The trade this forenoon in live stock was small and dull. Steers ranged from 10c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight from 5½@7½ cwt., and ran from quite common to good. At Communipaw Yards there were a large number of Texan and Cherokee Steers. At 11 A. M. the pens were still quite full. Sheep were dull at from 4¼c.@5¼c. ₩ lb.; these were sold in large lots; quite too miserable for any decent use sold at from 50c.@$1 50 ₩ head. Hogs continue an enigma to reporters. The grade are improved, and the acknowledged sales were effected at from 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. for City-dressed Hogs.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for HAZLEWOOD & CO. 193 Steers, Texans and Cherokees, common Cattle, at $30 ₩ head; also for J. H. MCPHERSON, 120 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 Steers, Illinois, fair cattle, from 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for J. MARTIN, 18 Steers, Ohio, tarrived in palace-car, fair cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., and for CLEMENT & CO., 68 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 12¼c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 131 Steers, Cherokees, raised in Kansas, a common but fatty lot, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. G. W. MCMAHON slaughtered 90 head of mixed Cattle, which sold at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight from 6¾@7½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KARR & HOUVER sold on yesterday and today 1,200 Sheep, Ohios, from 4¼c.@5¼c. ₩ lb., average weight 90@95 lbs. ₩ head; these were of many grades. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 206 Ohio Sheep with a few Indianas mixed, weight 16,100 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 324 Sheep, Pennsylvanias, at $2 50 ₩ head, poor quality, and a mixed lot, 292 Sheep, same lot, at $2 50 ₩ head; 117 Sheep and Lambs, culls, at 90c. ₩ head. Had two loads due at 12 o'clock and 3 loads due to-morrow.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON F. BLANCK,
Executors of said deceased.

jy22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 136 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 21 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix.
JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

je18-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

je4-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.

my14-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

au13-law6mSa*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

FOR DEAFNESS, THE PATENT ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—It fits into the ear, is not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church or public assemblies. Treatise on deafness and catarrh, with means of cure, sent free. Dr. T. HUNT STILWELL, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—Essays for Young Men on Great Social Evils, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored. Mind the right No. 94.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, right No. 94 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 241 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S Hats; elegant Matinee Hats and Ladies' Promenade Hats, Feathers and Felt Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake; save this.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—WANTED, BY A house with an established trade, a special partner, to take the place of a retiring partner, who can furnish $50,000 to $100,000, Jan. 1, 1871; business a safe one, long established, paying well, can safely be increased, and is under experienced management by men of integrity. Full particulars given on personal interview. Address, with real name, which will be treated in confidence if desired, JOBBERS, Box No. 3111 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A SAFE and lucrative business connected with one of the most important interests of the country, can find an opportunity to invest services and capital by calling on or addressing ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax books on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1870 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 12 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Miss Fanny Janauschek, Miss Fanny Morant, and Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson, Smith and Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittersana, Gausens, Anthony and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LA PETIT FAUST.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
CAPT. CHARLOTTE and ANDY BLAKE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D., BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
CINDERELLA and LA SOMNAMBULA.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARTHA, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, LONGFELLOW AND DICKENS. By Mr. Vandenhoff.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, corner 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the German Army.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Prussians are reported to have evacuated Meaug and Beaugency. Contradictory statements are made as to their movements, but at Tours the impression prevails that they are going in that direction. A force of Prussians advancing on Amiens have returned to Breteuil. A Rouen dispatch says Gen. BOURBAKI passed through there yesterday on his way to Lille. The Prussians were forced to retire from Stenay by a sortie from Montmédy. A Berlin telegram says that at Verdun as at Paris the besieged are squandering their ammunition. A violent storm passed over Paris on the 20th inst. The French are shelling Meudon. The Papal Nuncio and the Colombian Minister had been refused permission to leave Paris by the Prussians. Communication with their Governments by foreign Ministers is required to be by open dispatches. According to a Tours dispatch the Prussians fired the Chateau of St. Cloud to conceal their depredations. The inhabitants of the town of St. Cloud say that all the valuables had disappeared before the fire broke out. Intrenched camps for the drilling of new troops are to be formed by the French, it is reported from Tours. Lyons is to be supplied with provisions for 75,000 men for two months. M. THIERS has returned to Tours.

The object of M. KERATRY's mission to Madrid is said to be to effect an alliance offensive and defensive between Spain and France, under representations that Italy will enter into such an alliance if Spain does.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steam-ship *Cambria*, of the Anchor line, which left this City on the 8th inst., for Glasgow, struck on Inishtrahull Island, off the north coast of Ireland, on the 19th inst., and became a total wreck. A seaman who was picked up in a boat, in which also was the corpse of a young girl, states that four other boats left the wreck, but they had not been heard from at the date of the latest advices. His boat had been upset several times, and all but himself drowned.... The Italian Government has ordered MAZZINI to remain in Leghorn. The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against Italian occupation of Papal territory, and a movement for the interference of the British Government is to be put in operation. The 28th of October has been fixed for the entrance of the King of Italy into Rome. The Roman provinces are to be consolidated in one, with five prefectures. The Italian Minister of Finance says the transfer of the capital to Rome is no longer doubtful, but it needs the sanction of Parliament.... ALEXANDRE DUMAS, père, is in a state of insensibility and believed to be dying, from paralysis, in a small town near Dieppe.... TOPETE's newspaper organs in Madrid advise liberal reforms for Cuba. The candidature of the Duke of AOSTA for the throne, it is reported, has been definitely accepted.... BALFE, the composer, died yesterday, in London, aged sixty-two years.

GENERAL.

Advices have been received in Toronto from Fort Garry, Manitoba, that small-pox was raging in that region of the West, and that the Indians were dying by thousands, and their corpses were scattered over the Plains, filling the air with stench.

The President has appointed Thursday, the 24th of November next, to be a day of thanksgiving through the country.

Senator MORTON's friends say he will decline the Mission to London, if he has not already done so.

A fire in Fremont-street, San Francisco, on the 20th inst., destroyed three mills and nine other buildings, throwing 200 men out of employment. Three men, it is feared, were burned. The loss is over $250,000.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, was organized on the 20th inst.

Ladies have been refused admittance to membership in the California Medical Society.

Mr. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, withdraws from the field of candidates before the Congressional Convention of the Third District of Illinois, for the reason that he would be likely to be opposed by means and influences which he cannot, consent, to combat, and by appliances which render the free and unbiased selection of a candidate simply impossible.

Major ASBURY, of the United States Army, died on Wednesday, in Jacksonville, Ill., after a few hours' illness, of paralysis.

The shock of the earthquake was so great in Montreal that bells were rung in the public buildings, and Judges precipitately left their rooms in the Court-house. Chimney-tops were thrown down in Quebec, and the spire of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, was seen to sway back and forth. Throughout the Dominion the shock was quite distinct.

The deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans on Thursday were twelve.

The bark *William Rathbone*, of New-York, was wrecked on the 11th inst. eleven miles north of Hillsboro Inlet, Fla. Capt. DOANE and three of the crew were picked up by the steam-ship *Mississippi* and taken to New-Orleans. Capt. DOANE reports that he picked up a plank inscribed "*Mariposa* leaking," from which it is inferred that this steamer, which sailed from New-Orleans Oct. 5 for New-York, with 1,673 bales of cotton, has also been lost. Neither the *Rathbone* nor the *Mariposa* carried passengers. The Captain of the *Mississippi* picked up a life-preserver marked "*Mariposa*."

Some Popular Delusions.

In former times, before we had arrived at our present high stage of civilization, and consequently before HOFFMAN was Governor and TWEED Grand Vizier, it used to be thought that elections were designed to call forth an honest expression of popular opinion. That was one of our grandfathers' cobwebby ideas. We are wiser now. TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL, the three Graces, find it perfectly safe to defy the public to get at any means of making known their actual views on current affairs. "The ballot-box is certain to give us purity of election," Mr. THOMAS HUGHES will once more hear, when he gets back to his native fogs. Now, let Mr. HUGHES open his eyes while he is still in a clear atmosphere, and consider this truth, which almost any one about him will be able to corroborate: the rulers over this City, and virtually over this State, manufacture as many votes as they please, send armed ruffians to the polls to keep honest citizens away, stuff the boxes with false ballots, and generally "roll up" precisely what majority they think will answer their purpose. We are going to try to alter all that by virtue of a law of Congress next November. But even now TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL are singing hymns of rejoicing, like the cherubim and seraphim, whom they very much resemble—especially TWEED—over the fact that they have bribed right and left, buying up voters by the score, purchasing corrupt Republicans, and turning callow emigrants into full-fledged citizens. It is like a conjuror's trick—one minute your man is a stranger in the land, the next he has his naturalization papers tucked under his arm and a jorum of whisky under his waistcoat. "Tammany will spend a million on this election," says one authority. Why not? Seeing that the million is all stolen from the people—as completely stolen as if their houses had been broken into and robbed—the expenditure will not trouble our dear friends and benefactors, TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL. We are truly indebted to them. In the words of the Eastern salutation, may a jackass never sit on their grandmothers' graves.

Another popular delusion is that the Police force is intended for the protection of honest citizens and the enforcement of the laws. Ask "BEN" MANIERRE and "HANK" SMITH about that. These two men are nominally Republicans. In reality—it is best not to mince the matter—they are black-hearted traitors—miserable, sneaking, hypocritical hirelings of Tammany, doing all the dirty work of the dirtiest section of the Democratic Party, and doing it with all the more success because they wear the Republican uniform. It is for that reason that they are hired—because they are willing to betray the party they pretend to serve into the hands of its enemies. They put the Police on a service which is absolutely without precedent in any free community. That is to say—they station them at the meeting places of delegates to keep those delegates out of the room, while admitting the agents of Tammany Hall. In short, the Police force is today being employed to suppress one of the most cherished of popular rights. It is turned into an agency of oppression of the most intolerable and galling kind. We may (or may not) be proud of the fact that we are about the only community in this or any other country which would quietly submit to that shameful outrage.

A third popular delusion is that Judges are intended to administer the laws. Let any one bring a suit against TWEED, SWEENY, FISK, Jr., or any of that goodly fellowship, so lovely and pleasant in their lives, and so little likely to be divided *after* death—and he will very soon find out his mistake. Let the suitor go into "Room 13," and see what he could do there. Let him go to the General Term, and try his luck there. Everywhere he will find that Justice is inaccessible to him, while constantly holding out her dirty and itching palms to the members of the Ring, and never holding them out in vain.

Still another popular delusion is that an account of the City expenditure is due at stated intervals from the Controller's Department. All a mistake! Any man who came here and told us that would be instantly clapped into an asylum for idiots. The Controller, Mr. RICHARD CONNOLLY by name, alias "Slippery Dick," *dare* not publish any statement of accounts. *There is an immense deficiency in his department—amounting, it is reported, to between four and five millions of dollars*, every dollar of which belongs to the public. That is the kind of "management" under which this City is placed. The servants of the firm make away with as much money as they want, garble the books, and lock their employers out of the office. This is an age of progress. A huge deficit in a man's accounts used to put him in rather an ugly position. Now it is a mere affair to laugh at over a bowl of punch in Mr. TWEED's "palatial" stables, while FISK, Jr., tells stories of his peddler days, and the *World* chokes itself with dirt-pie.

Again, it used to be supposed that an organization which professed to watch over the public interests, like the "Citizens' Association"—President, Mr. PETER COOPER, most estimable man—would at least keep its own skirts free from corruption. Alas! This also is vanity and vexation of spirit. The Citizens' Association has been transferred to TWEED, SWEENY & Co. Its Secretary, Mr. Facing-Both-Ways SANDS, has coolly helped himself to an appointment of $10,000 a year, put his sons into fat offices, and *gagged* the Citizens' Association, Mr. PETER COOPER and all, as the price of his subserviency. It was one of the most adroit feats of the kind ever performed, and the trick is made all the more amusing from the fact that although Mr. PETER COOPER and his friends are put into a bag and hung round TWEED's neck, they pop their heads out every now and then, and expect to see SANDS expose the misdeeds of the men at whose table he daily eats his fill of solid pudding. They still fancy that the watch-dog will bark after he has been drugged by the thieves. So much for simplicity of nature. There really is no end of it in these days. It is getting to be too good a world to live in. Everybody is so guileless that it is like being once more in the Garden of Eden. We are carried back to the early days of mankind. The evils which we have endured with much travail of spirit, turn out to be only nightmares. There is no Governor of the State signing bills to enable men to swindle their dupes. No ex-chairmakers combine with a few cronies to tax a great City for the benefit of their own pockets. Corrupt Judges are not yet invented. It is the golden age again. This is the Arabian Nights' entertainment to which Mr. PETER COOPER invites us. We behold him folding the "Hon." TWEED to his heart, and calling him our only hope, while Mr. SANDS stands in the background with his tongue in his cheek. As for the public, little care the performers what it thinks of the performance. TWEED sits on its back, and drives the iron spike into its neck, just as the feeblest man can drive the strongest elephant when once the noble creature is properly broken in.

The Earthquake.

On the afternoon of Saturday, June 25, a slight tremor was felt in New-York and its vicinity, which was popularly held to have been an earthquake. The evidence, however, appears to have been insufficient to justify the record of a New-York earthquake at that time as an historical fact, although many persons insisted that the motion they had felt could be attributed to nothing else. Last Thursday morning, at a time variously estimated from 11¼ to 11½, a similar phenomenon was experienced. Persons in different parts of the City, and more particularly in the neighborhood of Centre-street, felt shocks, described as lasting from three to fifteen seconds. Chandeliers were violently shaken; chairs and desks were thrown down. People in many places rushed terror-stricken into the street. There were stampedes from some school-houses, the children running forth in fright, and some of their number being thrown down and trampled under foot. In some instances articles as heavy as sewing-machines were upset, and in one the leg of a piano is said to have been fractured. Many clocks stopped. Rocking-chairs flew swiftly back and forth, and ornaments fell from tables and mantels. The large bell of the Post-office oscillated, and finally the clapper struck the rim of the bell—for the first time without human agency. A case is reported in which a fruit-stand was dashed to the ground, and another of a lady being similarly treated as she was about to enter a car. Other cases are mentioned of pedestrians being thrust into involuntary collision. Buildings were shaken slightly from side to side, and in a few instances—the most notable being at the corner of Division and Catharine streets—masonry was cracked and foundations unsettled. Women fainted in different parts of the town, and one in her terror jumped out of a window, and sustained some injury. Shot-towers and other tall structures are said to have swayed perceptibly in various localities, creating much consternation. Numbers of people were made quite ill, as if from sea-sickness, the nausea lasting for an hour or more after the shocks. It will thus be seen that whatever doubt may have attached to the phenomenon of the 25th of June, there can be none whatever respecting that of Oct. 20.

During the afternoon and evening telegraphic dispatches were received from many quarters, which would have set the matter at rest had there existed any question regarding it. From Quebec, Montreal, and St. Catharine's, in Canada, to Philadelphia, Scranton, and Titusville, in Pennsylvania; from Portland and Bangor, on the east, to Cleveland and Cincinnati, on the west, corroborative testimony poured in, showing that the convulsion, if not very terrible in effect, had been very wide in range, and certainly quite unprecedented in the annals of the regions it visited. The accounts from all these places, as well as from Boston, Albany, Providence and other towns throughout New-York and New-England, correspond with what was observed in the Metropolis. No lives were lost, and little serious damage was done, but the inhabitants were much alarmed, and concurred in the opinion that no such visitation had before been observed in their section. So far as we are at present advised, the earthquake extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes east and west, and from the St. Lawrence to the Susquehanna north and south. The personal experiences reported from various points are curiously similar. People thought themselves attacked by sudden vertigo or neuralgia, and some elderly persons imagined they were to be afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. As regards time, most of the accounts from places on our own meridian are nearly in agreement. A comparison, however, of the hours assigned at spots differing most widely in longitude, leads to definite conclusions as to the earthquake's direction. Thus, the dispatches from Detroit and Cleveland fix the moment at 11 o'clock, and that from Cincinnati says 10½. The Boston account declares the convulsion to have occurred at precisely 11:26. At Portland, the time stated is 11:25. Hartford has it at 11:21, and Providence at 11:27. The movement, or wave, therefore, passed, generally speaking, from the south-west to the north-east, and took something like half an hour in its transit.

There seems to be some difference of opinion respecting former earthquakes in the regions now so visited. It is said that slight shocks have been felt in New-York before, on Sept. 9, 1848, and March 18, 1836; at Buffalo, Oct. 23, 1857, and throughout New-England, Oct. 22, 1869. Besides these, there is the doubtful earthquake of the 25th of June, 1870, already mentioned. It is also affirmed that records exist of two earthquakes in Boston, and presumably in its vicinity, which occurred Nov. 18, 1755, and March 12, 1761. That much graver disturbances of this nature have been felt in remoter times in this region, is certain. There are in various parts of the country geological evidences of the fact. The great chasm that runs from the western base of the Shawangunk Mountain, at Ellenville, in Ulster County, New-York, for nearly 2,000 yards, to the top, is a remarkable illustration. It is not difficult to find, in truth abundant evidence that the popular theory which confines earthquakes to southerly or tropical regions is a mistaken one. The instances cited in these columns on the 3d of July last, are sufficiently conclusive on this point. Both England (the last time in 1860) and Ireland have been repeatedly so visited. In 1580 part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches were leveled by an earthquake in London. The devastation in the Japanese Islands in 1854-5, and in Chili in 1868, is remembered by all. These casualties, well out of the tropics, and, in the first instance, at places much further toward the pole than ourselves, clearly show that there is only comparative immunity from earthquakes in the temperate zones. It is true that in our northern homes we have no chronicles of awful catastrophes, like those of Lisbon, in 1755, or Pekin, in 1662 and 1731, but if no such thing has heretofore befallen in the historic period, there is no certainty that it will not happen at all. On the contrary, the doctrine of chances might teach that so long an exemption argued the probability of an impending change. In California, as we all know, earthquakes have, of late, been many and severe. And as the general direction of these perturbations on the American Continent appears to be from west to east, and as we know from the Lisbon example that their disastrous effects will sometimes range through a space of thousands of miles, it is quite possible that a great earthquake may one day extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is a strange and interesting fact—the authority is that of the well-known Mr. MALLET—that the catalogue of earthquakes recorded equals in number the years of the Mosaic record. That none of these six thousand convulsions has ever done us any harm, furnishes no assurance of permanent security.

Two or three physical incidents of note preceded at short intervals the earthquake of Thursday; and their possible connection with it warrants consideration. There were, in the first place, within a few days, unusually brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Just prior to this, extraordinary freshets inundated our middle belt of States. The great Cuban hurricane came before the earthquake by not many hours, and, finally, a great gale raged on the Atlantic coast on the night immediately preceding. It may be that these incidents were totally unconnected so far as their causes are concerned, with the main event of which we write. But the discoveries of modern science are so constantly establishing the co-ordination and mutual inter-dependence of the powers of nature, that a connection between these phenomena looks plausible, and may hereafter be demonstrated.

A Very Bad Memory.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS' memory is at fault—we will say his memory, for of course he could not intentionally deceive. Addressing his Tammany friends of the Eighth Congressional District, in response to his renomination, he claimed credit for himself and his party on account of services rendered last session in connection with the reduction of taxes. Here is what the *World* reports him to have said on the subject:

"No district throughout the whole country, except one in Massachusetts, has been so relieved from taxation as the Eighth of New-York. Not only have I done service to wealthy men in obtaining reduction of their income and other taxes, but to the laboring men as well, in obtaining reduction of the tax upon the gross receipts of railroads, thus lowering their fares, and in various other ways."

How the *World*, which has persistently declared that no substantial relief has been afforded to the tax-payers, will relish this confession of Mr. BROOKS, we leave the parties concerned to determine. In this aspect of the controversy Mr. BROOKS is right and the *World* wrong. There has been a very large reduction of taxes, and the working men of New-York derive their full share of benefit from the reform. But they are not in any manner indebted to Mr. BROOKS. His self-praise on Thursday night is not borne out by the Congressional records. For on turning to the division in the House on the Tax Relief bill, as reported from the Committee of Conference, we find that forty-seven of the fifty-two Democrats present voted against the bill, and among the forty-seven we find the name of Mr. JAMES BROOKS.

So far as the diminution of their burdens is concerned, then, the citizens of New-York owe no thanks to him. The reduction was effected in spite of him. So, again, when the President's Message, recommending liberal legislation in respect of registering foreign-built ships, was under consideration, Mr. BROOKS was one of the chief speakers against the measure. The commerce and working men of New-York suffer today from the blind policy which Mr. BROOKS sustained. Flowery speeches cannot get rid of facts like these. Mr. BROOKS is going the right way to be beaten, and if he does not tell the truth no one will pity him.

Morrissey, O'Brien and Hoffman—A Political Reminiscence.

A brief retrospect of the political history of Gov. HOFFMAN cannot fail to be useful, if only in showing how great a difference a few years may make in his opinions, and in the opinions of the men who "run" him. At present the Governor and his friends are unable to find words to express their contempt for JOHN MORRISSEY and JAMES O'BRIEN; but once the case was very different.

In 1865, during the contest for the Mayoralty, between HOFFMAN, ROBERTS, GUNTHER and HECKER, an Executive Committee was formed by the Tammany leaders for the purpose of promoting the election of HOFFMAN. The committee was composed of JOHN MORRISSEY, ISAAC BELL, WILLIAM M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY, OAKEY HALL, and others of the Ring, and met in daily consultation with Mr. HOFFMAN to devise means to insure his success.

At that time MORRISSEY, with his usual enthusiasm and liberality, opened his purse freely, and it was amusing to outside Democrats, who happened to be present at the meeting of this Committee, to hear the affectionate manner in which the affable BELL and others were in the habit of addressing Mr. MORRISSEY. It was "JOHNNY, what had we better do about this?" "JOHNNY, what had we better do about that?" and particularly, "JOHNNY, can you suggest any way of raising money to accomplish so and so?" Thus it went on until the night of election, when the Committee met at head-quarters, at the Everett House, where, as the returns came in, JOHN MORRISSEY was the great central figure. Immediately about him were grouped Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & Co., while HOFFMAN was anxiously waiting at his hotel across the street for five-minute bulletins of the vote from MORRISSEY. So at the Democratic State Convention at Albany in 1867, JOHN MORRISSEY was prominent in the support of HOFFMAN for Governor, and was a party to all the councils of the Ring. JOHN MORRISSEY was then all that could be desired. Mr. SWEENY's private organ, the *Leader*, was in the habit of weekly styling him as "honest," "true," and "benevolent." At the next election, Messrs. TWEED, HOFFMAN & Co., backed by the Ring, considered Mr. MORRISSEY's services had been so important as not only to make him a good enough man to send to Congress from TWEED's own district, but to require them to renominate him, and the panegyrics of his virtues were profuse on the part of SWEENY, HALL & Co. in the columns of the New-York *Leader* throughout the canvass.

At the election for Sheriff, in 1868, MORRISSEY was in favor of JOSEPH SHANNON, then President of the Board of Aldermen. He declared that the Ring had promised the nomination to SHANNON. JAMES O'BRIEN was also a candidate, and had shown so much political strength that the Ring judged it safer to conciliate him than to keep faith with MORRISSEY, and SHANNON was accordingly thrown overboard—an act which, although it secured O'BRIEN's support, rendered MORRISSEY an enemy; the effort made by the Ring to conciliate him, by removing the venerable DAVID T. VALENTINE as Clerk of the Common Council, and appointing JOSEPH SHANNON in his place, proving of no effect. At once all the affection and respect that had been manifested for MORRISSEY, was transferred to O'BRIEN. He was put upon all the Committees of the Ring, and let into the most secret councils. It was "JIMMY, how about this, and that," just as it had been "JOHNNY" the year before with MORRISSEY. The vote for Sheriff, between O'BRIEN and Judge CONNOLLY, (then denounced by the Ring as "Blathering MIKE," but now restored to the bosom of Tammany, and affectionately dubbed "HON. MICHAEL CONNOLLY," and occupying the lucrative position of City Register,) was close, and the result doubtful. On the evening of the election, when the vote was being received, Mr. O'BRIEN was at the Police head-quarters in close consultation with TWEED, SWEENY, HOFFMAN & Co., and when the result was finally ascertained, the now exclusive Gov. HOFFMAN got into a carriage with JAMES O'BRIEN, and they drove off together, among the cheers of the admiring spectators.

Since that time, however, a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of Messrs. HOFFMAN, TWEED & Co. Mr. O'BRIEN has dared to possess a will of his own, and has refused to bend in mute obedience to their behests. For this he has been ostracized. In place of the affectionate "JIMMY," he is subjected to every kind of foul attack. The gentlemen of the Ring are at a loss to express their horror of the idea that either he or MORRISSEY can have the audacity to interfere in politics. They consider "their social standing so low," "their pursuits so debased," and "their education so inferior," that outsiders, who are aware that it is to the exertions, influence and money of these men that HOFFMAN, TWEED & Co. owe their present positions, do not know whether most to marvel at their assurance or their ingratitude.

We might add that JOHN FOX, WILLIAM C. BARRETT, Supervisor HAYES, Judge HOGAN, HENRY L. CLINTON, and ROSWELL D. HATCH, and a host of others were all "honorable men" when they trained with Tammany Hall, but when they refused to comply with its orders, the Ring denounced them as "incompetent," and as "vile representatives of the dangerous classes."

Two Questions.

1. What is the amount of the City revenue bonds now out?

2. Are they like Erie stock, manipulated at pleasure by the Ring?

Simple as these questions appear, the City authorities dare not answer them. One of our correspondents tells us that we ought to bring more specific charges against our worthy masters. Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY will scarcely agree with that suggestion—but at any rate we charge them now with intentionally keeping the public in ignorance of the amount of City revenue bonds issued, and with treating the bonds much as JAMES FISK, Jr., treats Erie stock. This amounts to a very serious charge of defrauding the public. In other words, in this matter of the City bonds, the "Ring" are acting dishonestly. Twist the words as much as you please, and the gravity of the charge is unaltered.

But TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY will submit to it with Christian fortitude, and when we smite them on one cheek will meekly turn to us the other. They fully agree with the philosopher who remarked that when a man was accused of committing a crime, nothing sustained him like the sweet consciousness of guilt.

We deeply regret to announce that the report of the loss of the steam-ship *Cambria*, of the Anchor line, is fully confirmed. A boat has been picked up, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl—the sailor, named GARTLAND, being apparently the only survivor out of the entire ship's company. There were 127 cabin passengers on board—men, women and children. The *Cambria* sailed for Glasgow, from this port, on the 8th of October, and appears to have struck on Inishtrahull, on the coast of Ireland. Five boats containing passengers were launched, but no tidings have yet been heard of them. We may still hope, however, that some of them have been picked up. The vessel was one of 2,500 tons burden, and in all respects well fitted for the service in which she was engaged. Further particulars of the disaster may enable us to judge whether the Captain or any of the officers were at fault.

The admirable speech delivered last night by Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., will be read with great interest, and we hope not without profit, by all who are interested in the greatest problem of our times—that which is called the "Labor problem." Mr. HUGHES has compressed a vast amount of information into his modest address, and consequently it will be found worthy of careful study. This is the last speech we shall have from him, since he sails today for England. Everywhere he has made cordial friends, and if the public admired him before, they have something like an affection for him now. He has been perfectly straightforward and manly in his short intercourse with us—expressing his opinions with candor, rather than trying to win the favor of any particular class or "set." These are the men who do good in coming to this country—who help us to forget that there are such beings in the world as LAIRD and ROEBUCK. If the editors of the London *Spectator* were to visit the United States, they would deserve as hearty a welcome as Mr. HUGHES has received, for they pleaded the cause of the Union persistently and fearlessly, when there were few to utter a word in its favor. The names of TOWNSEND and HUTTON ought to be better known here than they are, as Mr. HUGHES would doubtless gladly testify. They are the names of men who risked everything for the sake of their opinions. Nor would it be just to forget the services which Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE rendered to the Union cause in his well-known "Yankee" letters, also published in the *Spectator*. They were letters which largely helped to control public opinion in England at that time, and to restrain the Ministry from adopting the insane course which a few members of the House of Commons urged upon them.

Mayor HALL has sent us, for publication, a short and obscurely-worded letter, addressed by him to HORACE GREELEY, accompanied by a much longer one from ROBERT MURRAY to the same gentleman, and both having reference to the silly charge revived by the Mayor against Gen. WOODFORD in connection with the bark *Augusta*. We decline to print either;—*first*, because the charge was thoroughly investigated at the time by Judge SHIPMAN, a Democrat, who, after full examination of all the evidence that Mr. MURRAY and others could bring, pronounced it utterly groundless; *secondly*, because our columns have contained, within a week, an explicit denial of the charge by another Democrat, who knew all about the circumstances connected with it; and *thirdly*, because we have made many graver charges against Mayor HALL's candidate for Governor, as well as against his fellow-Democrats in office here, which neither he nor they have attempted to refute. When they have answered these charges we may, perhaps, be induced to disprove, once more, the already-exploded charge against Gen. WOODFORD—and not before.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is indignant at the prospect of Mr. MORTON's appearance in London as Mr. MOTLEY's successor. "A thoroughly incompetent person," the *Gazette* pronounces the Indiana Senator; and then it is said he is "selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war." If the London critic had known what he was writing about, he would have been aware that among the public men of this country Mr. MORTON stands conspicuous for ability, for force of character, and for that fitness which proceeds from thorough knowledge of and complete sympathy with the people whom an American diplomatist is supposed to represent. Such a man would probably bring outstanding differences to an issue, and would be faithful to the rights and interests of his country, rather than a sycophantic worshiper of a foreign aristocracy. It is not certain that Mr. MORTON will go to England, after all; but if he should, the United States will have no reason to be ashamed of their representative.

The resolution offered by RUFUS ANDREWS, in the Tammany Republican camp on Thursday night, requesting the State Committee to "prosecute the campaign with greater zeal and efficiency," reminds one of HORATIO SEYMOUR's clamor, while he was Governor, for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war." As the General Government, in 1863, was compelled to turn aside from its work of putting down the rebellion, to suppress a treasonable insurrection of Gov. SEYMOUR's "friends," so the State Committee finds it necessary to devote a portion of its time to thwarting the treasonable plots of "Rufe" ANDREWS and his fellow-hirelings of the Tammany Ring. Is it not time to extirpate these snakes in the grass, one and all?

Support of the Canal Funding bill does not imply support of the Democratic ticket. In fact, before one of the propositions yesterday adopted by the Produce Exchange can be made tenable, the Democratic members of the Canal Board must give place to Republicans. "The revenues of the canals, after the reduction of the tolls," say the gentlemen of the Produce Exchange—"will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the funded debt without resort to direct taxation." The policy of funding the debt and extending the period for its redemption is wholly independent of partisanship. Republicans and Democrats may well be divided in regard to it. But certain facts admit of no dispute. One is, that under ten years of Republican management the canals contributed seventeen millions toward the reduction of the debt. The other is, that under Democratic management the canals are barely paying expenses, and before the close of the year will entail a loss upon the State. The Democrats must be expelled from office if the canal debt is ever to be paid.

WASHINGTON.

The Tammany Republicans Removed from Office—Illness of Senator Cameron—The New Transportation Law—Examination of Supernumerary Officers—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is exceedingly probable that the motive which induced Mr. GEORGE W. VAN CLEFT to offer a resolution in the Tammany Republican County Convention last night, indorsing Gen. GRANT's Administration, was inspired by a premonition of a loss of his official bread and butter. After his disgraceful action last Monday night, as President of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, orders were given here by a gentleman, who has something to say in such things, to ascertain if Mr. VAN CLEFT was still holding an official position at the Navy-yard, and if so, to dismiss him at once. If he was doing Tammany's work he must eat Tammany's dirt. Postmaster JONES promptly dismissed every Tammany adherent in his employ, and his action was promptly approved here.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR CAMERON.

Some sensation was caused here, this afternoon, by a telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, announcing that Senator CAMERON had been stricken down by paralysis, in that city, and taken on to Harrisburg in a special car, in a critical condition. The news was received at the White House during the Cabinet session, and was the subject of universal comment and regret.

[A private dispatch received in New-York last night denies this report, and adds that Senator CAMERON is at home in Harrisburg enjoying his usual good health. The report of the affliction caused intense excitement in political circles in Philadelphia.]

THE NEW TRANSPORTATION LAW.

No application to be bonded under the new law, permitting direct importation to interior ports has been received at the Treasury Department from any railroad line. It is thought probable at the department that some companies which already have bonds on file for the transportation of bonded goods, which have been examined and appraised at the port of original entry, are not aware that special bonds are required of them under the new law.

EXAMINATION OF SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Gen. HANCOCK, President of the Board to examine supernumerary officers, arrived here today, and the Board will commence its sessions early next week. About 400 officers are on the lists to be ordered before it. The law provides that each of these must have the privilege of being heard on the merits of his own case before being reported for muster out, and that the reduction in the number of officers must be made by the 1st of January—two provisions which are now exciting remark in view of the fact that, if each supernumerary officer should insist upon his right to be heard, it might take a year to complete the examinations.

SENATOR MORTON AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

A member of the House from Indiana, just arrived here, reports that Senator MORTON, whom he saw at Indianapolis just before starting, assured him he had no intention of going abroad as Minister to England.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A FORGED LETTER.

Mr. BUTLER, Consul-General at Alexandria, has informed the Department of State that he has seen in the New-York *Sun* a letter over his signature, addressed to the editor of that paper, which letter he stigmatizes as a forgery. He represents that a private letter of his, and marked as such, has been surreptitiously obtained, the address and official signature forged, and the text garbled, and that this has been made the basis of the publication to which reference is made.

THE BRITISH MISSION.

From letters received today it is uncertain when Senator MORTON will visit Washington. His intimate friends say he will decline the mission to England, if he has not already done so.

FIFTEEN YEARS' BUSINESS IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement of the receipts and the expenditures of the Government by warrants, from July, 1855, to Jan. 30, 1870: The total receipts were $6,083,785,000, including $3,742,516,000 from loans and Treasury notes. The net expenditures were $5,961,342, including $300,500,000 for the redemption of loans and Treasury notes.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a liquor-dealer's tax for the first $25,000 of his sales is a special tax and not a tax on sales; and that in making up that $25,000 he should include his sales of malt liquors and all other sales, except his sales of tobacco. He also decides that the tax on malt liquors, on and after Oct. 1, 1870, was repealed by the act of July 14, 1870, and that in rendering their monthly return of sales liquor-dealers should hereafter be required to report only their sales of foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines.

MANUFACTURERS' SALES.

Inquiry having been made at the Revenue Office whether manufacturers are entitled to deduct from the gross amount of their sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 the balance of legal deductions for the entire year, Commissioner DELANO decides that, inasmuch as the law imposing this tax is repealed, to take effect from the 1st of October, in making returns of the amount of manufacturers' sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 in excess of the rate of $5,000 per annum, only a deduction of $1,250 from the gross amount of sales per annum can be allowed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Customs appointments were made today:

George H. McCallum and Thomas H. Smyth, Night Inspectors at San Francisco, Cal.; George Layland, Curtis Peck and James A. Lucas, Inspectors; E. A. Dupuy, Night Inspector; Nathan Kingsley, Storekeeper; Taylor S. Northrup, Ganger, and W. F. Porter and Isaac Walbrus, Clerks in the New-York Custom-house.

TOM BROWN'S FAREWELL.

Lecture of Thomas Hughes, M. P., at Cooper Institute.

The Progress of the Labor Movement in England.

Brief Account of the Trades-Unions—The Success of the Co-operative System—Sound Advice to American Workmen—No Necessity for Serfdom in this Country.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., England, lectured last evening at Cooper Institute, before one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled within its walls. The platform was crowded with many of the most prominent merchants, members of the legal, medical and clerical professions, to do honor to a representative Englishman of the class that showed sympathy with the Union in the late civil war. At 8¼ o'clock, Mr. HUGHES, accompanied by Mr. CODMAN and Mr. BORDEN, President of the Mercantile Library, and Chairman of the evening, entered the hall, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.

The Chairman introduced Mr. HUGHES in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. HUGHES said: I am afraid, my friends, that the title of this lecture may have misled, more or less, some of those who are here this evening, and may have hindered others from coming. The words, "Work and Wealth," are apt to rouse very different trains of thought in twenty minds, but to the most of us they suggest at once that science which has been very fitly called the dismal science, and which has for its aim to teach the laws by which the production and consumption of wealth are governed. Let me at once relieve your minds then by stating that I am not about to give you a lecture on political economy in the ordinary sense of the term. Were I competent to do so, I should think I should most certainly shrink from attempting before an audience whom I am addressing for the first time to-night, and to whom I may never speak again. You will not have to endure any discussion as to the right principles of taxation, currency, the balance of trade, or any of the other deeply interesting and important subjects which the economist has to deal with. I hope even to avoid the great controversy between protection and free trade, which every one must see is likely to occupy a large share of the attention of your people before long. My object is of a less ambitious kind. I propose and hope to approach my subject from its human rather than from its economic side; to give you history rather than discussion. Of course that history will be English, but in this matter the experience of England should be of value to all other nations, and above all to you, who among the first-class Powers of the world are the only one blessed as she is with those free institutions which leave the people to settle economical and social questions for themselves without the intervention of a paternal government, then, to give you the broad outlines of the great labor movement in England during the time, now reaching nearly a quarter of a century, that I have been intimately acquainted with it. In one sense, at least, I have no fear of obtaining your sympathy. In no other country in the world is the belief in the future, in the certain progress of our race toward a better state of things here, on this much-abused and patient old earth on which we all find ourselves—so strong, so undoubting, as in these United States. You know, as Saturnian age, decried and by the imagination of poets, to look back upon and to sigh for; you know we wish for any such, so far as I have been able to discover. The key-note of your highest inspiration has been hope, and faith in man and his destiny. "Let the dead past bury its dead, and come hither and work in the living present, all who can find neither room or work elsewhere." This I take to be your peculiar cry to the poor and the nations, and they are answering and flocking in, of all creds and races and colors.

"Men, my brothers, men, the workers, ever working
something new,
The things they have done but earnest of the things
which they shall do."

Well, then, you whose golden age lies right in front, will, I am sure, rejoice in any evidence, even from the Old World, that confirms your own faith in the future, and I know of nothing in history more cheering in itself, or more calculated to confirm faint hearts and strengthen feeble knees, than the advance in prosperity and wisdom of the classes in my own country, since I can remember them. The great portion of our time, how those who live by the sweat of their brow, and who must always form the vast majority of every human society, can be put in their right place, under conditions of life which Christian civilization need not be ashamed of, without injustice to the rest of the great brotherhood, has no longer much terror for us at home. How far we have succeeded in solving it I hope to show you, so far as it can be done in the course of an hour; and I shall be indeed rejoiced if, on the eve of my departure from your country, in which I have seen and learnt so much, and have received such extraordinary kindness, I can tell your people anything which may render their paths along the same road somewhat less perilous and stormy than ours has been.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

In England the war between labor and capital has lasted, with occasional lulls, for upward of five hundred years. Far back in those dim old Plantagenet times we find the trace of that war on the statute-book, and in the pages of the Chroniclers. The Statute of Laborers and other acts endeavored to fix the rate of wages, and the conditions under which humbler men should be allowed to dispose of this labor. After the black death had devastated the southern and eastern counties, the most stringent laws were passed in the hope of checking the rise of wages which that fearful calamity had caused. Scarcely more than one smith or carpenter in four was left in some of the fairest and most populous of English districts; but king and baron, and bishop and merchant could see no reason why they should have to pay more for the skill of one survivor. The first great strike of which we have any record whatever, so far as I know, took place among the masons and other artificers employed in building Windsor Castle under WILLIAM of Wickham. They left their work and scattered over the neighboring counties; but the Sheriffs of Berks, Bucks and Surrey soon brought them back in obedience to the peremptory mandate of King EDWARD, and savage punishment—in one instance, I regretly remember, the last penalty of death—was inflicted on the ringleaders. And so the vicious system went on for centuries through the Tudor and Stuart and Hanoverian times. Now and then, as liberal counsels prevailed and wiser statesmen were at the head of affairs, there would be attempt at legislation in the interests of labor to break the dull record of short-sighted selfishness. But not until our own age had come did it occur to our statesmen and people that the only wise thing for the country represented in its Legislature was to stand aside and let alone the rates of wages and the condition of labor to be settled by those most interested. It was not a moment too soon. The great war of the Revolution had thrown nearly all the producing trade of Europe into the hands of England, and the rapid accumulation of wealth and the inventions in machinery had enabled the work-people together in large factories. Secret societies sprung up all over the Kingdom in defiance of the law, and when the bad years had followed the peace of 1815 and wages fell and fearful distress prevailed, violent outrages, arsons, even murder, arising out of trades disputes, became fearfully common. At last, in 1824, Parliament made a clean sweep of all the cruel, wicked and foolish old laws, and declared that in future combinations of working people for the purposes of settling the rate of wages and the hours of labor should be no longer unlawful.

REPEAL OF THE COMBINATION LAWS.

From the repeal of the Combination laws in 1825, the modern history of our labor movement dates. Bad as that legislation was, it was far from perfect. It has been described as "a solemn dueling code between capital and labor," and not without reason. We have had to supplement it in several directions. First, by protective legislation, such as our factory acts, which we have passed to prevent the over-working of women and children, of which it was confidently predicted that they would reduce wages and diminish production, while the result would unnerve the leisure provided for them. The exact contrary has happened. Wages and production have increased, and the people, on the whole, use their leisure admirably. Again we have had to supplement it by enabling legislation. After the bitter experience of more than a whole generation, we have fairly acknowledged that it is not sufficient to have combinations of employers or of workpeople outside the law; to say you may combine, but the Courts cannot recognize your combinations or protect your property. It is only within the last two years that England has come to this wiser mind, and has resolved to bring all unions resolutely within the pale of law, to compel them to publicity, and to make them bodies legally recognized and legally responsible. To return, however, to 1825. The unions soon learned to make use of their new powers, and a dead civil war broke out all over the country. The sad words of one of your ablest economists may be taken with scarcely a qualification as descriptive of that time:

"Capitalists may encroach on labor; laborers may, in their madness, destroy capital—such is the work of ignorance and evil passions. But, however far such a strife may be carried, it can only result in mutual injuries, and health can only be restored by obtaining the recognition of the full rights and obligations of each. The condition of well-being is peace. A false philosophy has set the world at war for ages, proclaiming that what one nation gains another must lose. Such a philosophy has had its trial, extending over centuries of waste and terror, and it is now fortunately dishonored through the whole civilized world. Akin to it is the belief that hatred and retaliation are the normal conditions of capital and labor, and that mutual distrust and hurtfulness are inevitable in all the developments of industry, as if the laws and harmonies of Providence, in direction before the glorious order of man had partaken. That could shallow selfishness of capital has robbed labor by means of law, fraud, superstitious ignorance, degraded, has often turned upon its tyrant, and taught in common with Church and State, lectures and wealth."

EVIL EFFECTS OF STRIKES.

It is needless to dwell upon a state of things which has passed away, or to endeavor to fix blame either side in the long struggle. The fruitful waste and misery inflicted on employers and work-people by strikes and lockouts, the wide-spread ruin of families, the disease, bad trade, as well as the heroism and self-sacrifice, which not seldom lighted up those civil conflicts are now, I trust, matters of history. The war ended, as no few wars do end, without the complete discomfiture of either side, and how a better state of things has come about, I must try to tell you in a few words. After I had seen twenty years of strife, the work-people found that they were unable to contend with their employers, in their isolated local union, numbering a few hundred men. They determined to extend their organization so far, if possible, to embrace whole trades. The first experiment was made by the engineers and machinists. About the year 1842 these men, who are, of course, among the most able and skillful of our mechanics, formed a vast federation of societies, and called it the Amalgamated Society. In 1851 it numbered twelve thousand, scattered through branches all over the Kingdom, and had a reserve fund of some $225,000. Then came the first, and I am proud to say, the last, great trial of strength with the employers, so far as this Society is concerned. After four months of misery, in which, at the lowest calculation, the men lost $150,000 in wages, the struggle ended in their total defeat, and left the Society without a penny of reserve fund, heavily in debt, and with the loss of more than a quarter of its members, and it was thought that trade-unionism had received its death-blow. Never was there a more rash calculation.

SUCCESS OF TRADES-UNIONS.

The Amalgamated Society recovered itself with marvelous rapidity, and has gone on increasing till the present time, when it numbers some 40,000 members, has more than 200 branches, some twenty of which are on this side the Atlantic, and a reserve fund of £100,000. The example of the engineers was followed in the building trades, the iron trade, the coal trade and other of our leading industries. On the other hand, the employers in these trades also combined in large societies, extending often over whole districts. At least the two armies stood opposite one another, marshaled for battle on such a scale that every trade dispute threatened to carry ruin and misery into every corner of the Kingdom. But while this state of things had been growing, better counsels had begun to prevail. The wisest and more far-seeing of the employers, and of the leaders of the work-people, staggered at the magnitude of the interests involved and the bitterness and vices of the struggle, had for years been advocating the establishment of courts of arbitration and conciliation for the peaceable settlement of all trade disputes. For a length these counsels took shape and bore good fruit. The home of establishing courts of arbitration and conciliation, first in his own trade at Nottingham and afterward in all parts of England, belongs in great measure to Mr. MUNDELLA, the member for Sheffield, who is now in this country, and I believe in this City. I have no time for you details about them. Suffice it to say that they are established in all the great industries of the Kingdom, and that almost all the most powerful unions have inserted in their rules a positive prohibition of strikes until after the questions in dispute have been before an arbitrator and council of conciliation. It may be too sanguine to say that great strikes are evils of the past, but every day shows that in the future they will be gross outrages on the moral sense of the community, and the offending parties will have all England against them. You may be interested to hear how the Courts are carried on. In January last I went down to hold one at Middlesboro', the centre of the north of England iron district. Trade had revived, and though some advance had been given, the men thought they were entitled to more. The dispute had become bitter. The iron masters had invited a mediator. The Court sat in the town hall, fourteen employers, the leading men of the district, on one side of a long table, fourteen men from the works of these employers on the other. We sat for two days. During the first hard things were said, and blunt contradictions as to facts and figures flew about. On the second day the angles seemed to have been rubbed off, and both sides spoke quietly and fairly. At the end of the day the employers went into one room, the men into another. I carried proposals backward and forward for perhaps half an hour, and at the end of that time we had the happiness of getting the signatures of both sides to an agreement which settled all questions in dispute, and bound employers and workmen for a whole year.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

But if matters rested here with us I should still be doubtful for the future of the labor question in England. At the best, courts of arbitration leave the standing armies untouched, and even involve the necessity of keeping them highly organized. While there are standing armies there must be always danger of war, whether between nations or classes; but I trust that we, in England, are on the sure road to getting rid of standing armies altogether, or, at any rate, in the industrial world. It is by the development of movement that this blessing seems likely to be obtained, and to this I must now turn. It is a great subject—perhaps the greatest which the social reformer has to deal with. No one can be more conscious than I am of the utter inadequacy of any sketch I can give you in such a lecture as this, and there are many friends in this room who will remark the many gaps in what I have already said and what I have yet to say. However, I can but do my best, and hope that what I say may, perhaps, lead those most interested in these questions over here to study our industrial history of the last forty years more in detail.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

In the midst of the worst years of the great labor-war which I have been speaking of, when masters were asserting their rights to do what they would regardless of their men, and men were ready to starve if they could only injure or defeat their masters, the co-operative movement commenced, so far as the scope of this lecture is concerned. I leave on one side co-operation for purposes of distribution, which began somewhat earlier, although it has been, as yet, by far, the most successful. Under it the working people throughout the whole of the north of England have established stores of their own, which supply them with pure and unadulterated articles at cost price (for all profits on purchases are divided periodically among the members.) They have delivered themselves from the thraldom of debt to the small shop-keepers and publicans, and have restored tone to trade outside their own body. The system of ready-money payments is spreading widely wherever co-operative stores flourish. But it is association for production, a far harder reform to carry out, with which we are concerned, and this had scarcely any existence in England till after the French revolution of 1848. All of you who care for these questions probably remember the establishment of the workmen's associations in Paris at that time. The National Ateliers were founded on false principles, for political purposes, and failed grievously, but many other associations established by the owners themselves flourished for years; indeed, some of them were still in great prosperity during the breaking out of the civil war. Well, some Englishmen who had seen or knew about them, resolved to try the experiment at home, feeling sure that in this direction, however difficult the path might prove, lay the true solution of the labor question. We formed in London a society for promoting working men's associations, and assisted a number of bodies of men in the building, tailoring, shoe-making, and other trades to start in business for themselves, under rules which provided that all those employed in the work should share in the profits. The same thing was done in other parts of England, and in other branches of industry. I will not trouble you with details. Most of these associations failed, a few succeeded, and remain to this day, but the experience gained was sufficient to convince all who took part in the movement, on the one hand of the truth and power of the principle, on the other hand of the exceeding difficulty of carrying it on to practical success without the aid of those who had grown up with the knowledge and experience of conducting manufactures and businesses. We had to admit with some sorrow and disappointment, that it would probably take a generation to educate men of the working class so as to fit them for the successful management of a productive association. If the reform was to come speedily, it must be by the help of the employers. But here the law again stood in our way. An employer could not give his work-people a share in profits without making them partners, and so giving them a right to take the accounts of the business, interfere in its management, and so jeopardize his whole fortune. The first thing to be done was to alter this law, but this was not effected till 1865. On the 5th of July in that year the act to amend the Law of Partnership was passed, and from that time it became possible for employers without legally making their all to associate their workmen as sharers in the profits of their business. This act was not long in bearing fruit. In that same Autumn the principle was adopted by employers in several trades. As the best way of showing you how the new system was adopted and worked out, I will confine myself to one experiment now widely known, and the most successful of all, so far as I know up to the present time—the Whitwood Collieries of Messrs. BRIGGS & SON.

ITS SUCCESS.

Mr. HENRY BRIGGS, the head of the firm, was a staunch coal-owner, and owned large pits in the Yorkshire district. He was a resolute, upright Yorkshireman, kind and generous to all about him, but above all things determined and unflinching wherever he believed himself in the right. Such a man was sure to be in demand as a leader, and accordingly, HENRY BRIGGS had been for years the Chairman of the Masters' Association of coal-owners in his own district. This association had been uniformly successful in its contests with the coal-workers, and so bitter was the feeling there that "the coal owners are devils, and BRIGGS is chief of the devils" had passed into a proverb. In 1864, and the beginning of 1865, things had come to such a pass that the Whitwood and other collieries were standing still often for weeks together, and when in work, had to be protected by a large force of police. Mr. BRIGGS at last got thoroughly sick of living in a constant state of war with his power neighbors. Collieries were returning scarcely five per cent on capital. He proposed to his men to sell the mines, if they would lend money for some other way which would bring them at least as large a return, and, most fortunately, as I believe for England, his sons had been attracted by the theories of co-operation, and proposed to their father to try what effect giving the work-people a share in profits under the new set would have on their business. These could scarcely be worse, and persons who had been studying the question of the relations of capital declared that they could be better. Mr. BRIGGS consented, and the first industrial partnership was accordingly formed at the Whitwood Collieries. The manner of its formation was as follows: The stock, plant and other property were valued, not being yet over fire the year of the business. The valuation amounted to something over £80,000. The sum was divided into shares of £10 each, in order to place them within reach of any prudent workman. The first charge on all the earnings of the collieries, after payment of the current rate of wages of the district to the work-people, was a fixed rate of interest on the capital, that being the rate which, according to the best authorities, money invested in coal-mines in England ought to bear. All surplus earnings, if any were made, were to be divided equally, half paid out as additional interest on capital, the other half being divided among the work-people as a bonus in proportion to the amount earned by each of them during the year. The articles of this Industrial Society were duly registered. The Messrs. BRIGGS kept the larger part of the shares in their own hands, and the rest were sold to friends of the movement, and to the work-people, arrangements being made by means of share clubs to enable the latter to pay up their shares by small weekly installments. So great was the suspicion among the men, that although the matter was thoroughly talked over with them and explained, scarcely one of them would take a share. Messrs. BRIGGS, for the sake of convenience, made it a condition of sharing in whatever bonus might be earned that each workman should take out a penny book, in which the amount earned by him, and upon which, therefore, his share of the profitable should be entered by the proper clerk at the end of each week. Only about one-tenth of the nine hundred work-people employed took the trouble to take out this book. However, the leaders were determined to give the scheme a fair trial, and accordingly, though there were many threatenings of strike took place during the first year. At the end of that time it was found that after putting aside a reserve fund of several thousand pounds, something more than thirteen per cent. had been made on the whole capital, and there was accordingly a sum of more pounds than I can remember pounds to be divided among the holders of books in honour their earnings. I went down to the meeting in the great room at the collieries where this announcement was made of the result of the first year's working, and I shall not easily forget the scene at the great dinner-party, the hearty speeches proclaiming the good time coming, the toasts and the flights of hard-handed fellows carrying in their pockets more coin than they had ever seen before at one time, the blank looks and good resolutions of those who had neglected to take out books.

CONFIDENCE IN THE SYSTEM.

They all took out books next morning, and I came away with a very firm faith in the future of the first industrial partnership of BRIGGS & CO. limited. That confidence was well grounded. Down to that day in this the season had been on increasing. A large proportion of the work-people now own shares. One of their number has been elected on the Board of Directors. The dividends have never fallen, and have in some years advanced largely. The economy in material, such as timber and oil, has been sufficient to pay a dividend of (I believe) more than 1 per cent. Above all, while there have been many disputes and stoppages of work in the district, the Methwood Collieries have never lost a day, and the feeling between the Messrs. Briggs and their work-people is as cordial as the strongest philanthropist could desire.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—A CONTRASTS.

I have now given you very imperfectly, but I believe faithful as far as it goes, an account of the great labor movement in England. I am not sanguine enough to hope that all our troubles are over; but I do believe that all serious danger for us is past, and that if we lose the lead, which, according to the latest returns, we still hold among the producing nations of the world, it will be because we are fairly beaten in invention and applied skill, or, at the most, dogged persistency in work which has hitherto done so much for us, and not because our employers and work-people are engaged in the time-honored and world-old pastime of cutting each others' throats. Is it so at home? Well, I know my friends will have nothing to learn from the old country in this matter! Well, it is exceedingly difficult for a stranger coming among you for a few months to judge, but, unless I am mistaken, I see the threatenings of trouble for you over this labor question. Labor and capital in the New World seem inclined to ignore or despise all the lessons of the Old, and to fall together by the ears, instead of marching together hand in hand toward the grandest work the earth can offer just now—the peaceful development of this vast and magnificent continent of yours.

ADVICE TO WORKING MEN.

I have no right to offer counsel to either side, and may possibly be even regarded with suspicion by employers of labor over here, as I have been till lately by those of England. But as I have helped the working men at home to fight these battles, and have had the happiness of earning their confidence, I trust their brethren here will take the few words I have to say to them in good part, and as those, at any rate, of a friend. In it then the fact that you, the working men of the United States are running simply on the old tracks, and are furbishing up the old weapons of trades-unionism, which have so often run into the hands of your masters. Are you, I ask, are you really trying by your organisations to control the free will of those of your body who are not Unionists—to put restrictions and limitations on the hours of labor, the admission of apprentices, the use of machinery, the rate of wages, and to carry out your ideas by the old method of strikes? These are questions which have often enough in England. If not wise even there, at least they had a justification in which here is wholly wanting. Where the labor market is overstocked, and there are often two men waiting for one man's place, it is not unnatural that men should have sympathized with and defended rules and practices intended to spread work evenly, and requiring self-sacrifice from the ablest workmen that all of fair capacity might earn a livelihood. Where all the natural wealth of the country (if I may use the phrase) is already monopolized, where land, mines, waterfalls, all the raw material out of which wealth is created—are in private hands, and there is the keenest competition for the use of them, as there is with us, one must not be too critical as to the methods by which the great body of producers have endeavored to secure their share of the produce. But here you have well-paid employment waiting for every man who is ready to do an honest day's work. Here the natural wealth of the country is for all practical purposes unappropriated, and lying around you in almost unbounded profusion. You have nothing to do but to go to work a little cheaply and right for a few short months, to spend for that time less than you earn, and there are the means in the hands of every one of you of obtaining house, land, whatever form of wealth you are most eager for, with only too great facility.

CAUTION TO TRADES-UNIONISTS.

On what possible plea of reason, or justice, or necessity, or even of hand-to-mouth policy can you undertake to control or limit the right to work on the terms they may agree upon of any man, when there is ample room for twenty times your present numbers, and your land is crying out for all the work which every man among you can put into it? When the great trades-unions of England are becoming every day more powerful, and more capable of the dogged persistency in work which has hitherto done so much for us, and not because our employers and work-people are engaged in the time-honored and world-old pastime of cutting each others' throats. Is it so at home? Well, I know my friends will have nothing to learn from the old country in this matter! Well, it is exceedingly difficult for a stranger coming among you for a few months to judge, but, unless I am mistaken, I see the threatenings of trouble for you over this labor question. Labor and capital in the New World seem inclined to ignore or despise all the lessons of the Old, and to fall together by the ears, instead of marching together hand in hand toward the grandest work the earth can offer just now—the peaceful development of this vast and magnificent continent of yours.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, (Oct. 21,) was a more active business day at the Exchange, the sales made being of an important nature, the bidding quite spirited, and the prices realized generally good. Property amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $114,000 was disposed of. In detail the transactions effected were as follows:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by an order of the Supreme Court, in a judgment of foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, together with the lots upon which they are situated, located on the north side of Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. The houses, it was stated, are first-class, new and nearly finished. The mortgages foreclosed against the property are held by the International Insurance Company. The house and lot on the north-east corner of the street named and Fourth-avenue, known as No. 101 East Seventy-first-street, brought $23,700, DANIEL HENNESSEY being the purchaser. The other two houses and lots, Nos. 107 and 109, adjoining each other and distant east of the avenue 60 feet, brought $21,600 and $21,200 respectively, JAMES C. GULICK being the purchaser of one and WILLIAM KREBS of the other.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. disposed of the following property: Four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, commencing 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue. The improvements on the property consist of a three-story brick house, 20x40 feet, on one of the lots; a three-story brick factory, 40x50 feet, well and substantially built, with fire-proof ceilings, on the rear of two of the lots; and a two-story brick stable and office on the westerly lot. The entire premises were bought by F. ZAISS for $24,500. The transaction was also a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee. The same firm in addition sold a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 18.9x98.9 feet, located on the south side of West Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 244. The house is 45 feet deep, with an extension of 9 feet in the rear. The property was struck off by E. L. HAIGHT for $23,000, and the transaction closed the sales of the day.

On Thursday, notwithstanding the storm, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. held the sale at Fordham, in Westchester County, as advertised, for the purpose of closing up the Lorillard estate. The result was a satisfactory one, ninety-seven lots and plots in all being sold. The total amount realized was $21,515. The sale was under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee.

If the importance of the transactions noticed to take place next week may be taken as any indication of an active market, the business of the week should show favorable results. At the Exchange a large lot of really valuable property will be offered. The sale bulletined for Tuesday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of City lots on Washington Heights and Broadway, should particularly command attention. On Tuesday, also, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will hold the closing-out sale at Rutherford Park, N. J., and on the same day at the Brooklyn Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, in that city, J. COLE will dispose of 128 Prospect Park lots. For other days in the week, sales of importance are also announced, a record of which will appear in this column on Monday.

Exchange Sales Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. corner 71st-st. and 4th-av., No. 101 East 71st-st., lot 20x102.2.. $23,700
4-story b. s. house and lot, n. s., No. 107 East 71st-st., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot same size as above.......... 21,600
4-story b. s. house and lot adjoining above, No. 109 East 71st-st., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot same size.......... 21,200

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots and buildings thereon, n. s. 45th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., lots each 25x100.4, sold together. $24,500
4-story b. s. house and lot, s. s., No. 244 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., lot 18.9x98.9, house 18.9x54.......... 23,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Orchard-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6.. $12,200
33d-st., s. s., 227 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9.......... 15,000
24th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24x98.9, h. and l. 8,500
24th-st., n. s., lot No. 11, G. H. Carroll's map, 25x98.9..........
24th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x23x—x98.9.......... 20,000
42d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x98.9.......... 18,500
49th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21x100.5.......... 20,000
54th-st., n. s., 650 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.8x100.5.......... 12,000
57th-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 9th-av., 30x82.6.......... 28,000
62d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5.......... 20,500
60th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5.......... 4,000
91st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100..........
92d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.......... 9,000
112th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.10, h. and l.......... 23,070
122d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100, h. and l. 8,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 38.5 ft. s. of 88th-st., 18.6x80, h. and l.......... 28,000
2d-av., e. s., 46.8 ft. s. of 28th-st., 22.8x90.......... 20,250

Lease Recorded.

Bowery, No. 37, 5 years, {2 years, per year.......... $1,000 / 3 years, per year.......... 1,200}

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 191.8 w. of Bond-st., 19.5x100.......... $9,000
Bolivar-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x50, h. and l.......... 2,550
Broadway, n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Hull-st., 25x100x29.2x100.......... 679
Broadway and Sheppard-av., n. e. corner, 25x100 600
Chauncey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x about 82.2.......... 800
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100.......... 20,000
Dean-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110.. 2,875
Ellery-st. and Delmonico-place, s. w. cor., 144x100x20.4x142.2x—x222.5, h. and l.......... 14,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Throop-av., 100x100, (Sheriff's deed, 1861.).......... 1,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100, hs. and ls.......... 15,000
Huntington-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100.......... 2,500
Manger-st., No. 28, late No. 17 Remsen-st., h. and l., 20x100.......... 3,450
Middagh-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.6x100.3, h. and l.......... 7,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x107. 3,500
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 100x100.. 3,500
Ryerson-st., e. s., 362.9 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x100.......... 5,350
Water-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 88.8x100.. 37,000
8th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100.......... 700
18th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x100.2.......... 5,000
Gates-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100.. 5,300
Kent-av., e. s., 275 ft. e. of Nassau-st., 75x200, hs. and ls.......... 20,000
Lee-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 22x100.......... 15,000
Montauk-av., e. s., 550 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Montauk-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Montauk-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Montauk-av. and Liberty-st., n. e. corner, 175x200x100x100x75x100.
Morse-av., e. s., 475 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Morse-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Morse-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100.
Fountain-av., e.s., 375 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 4 lots and strip.......... } 16,710
St. Mark's and Vanderbilt avs., s. w. corner, 20x95.
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 120 ft. s. of St. Mark's-av., 20x95.......... } 21,000
Throop-av. and Stockton-st., n. e. corner, 20x65.
Stockton-st., w. s., 65 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100x105 to Throop-av.x20x85x20.......... } 1,000
Throop-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Floyd-st., 25x100.......... 4,100

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Katonah to Whitlockville road, n. s. of M. R. Silkman's.......... $2,000

Greenburg.

White Plains road, n. s. of McCormick's property, 5 1-10 acres.......... $1,275

Yorktown.

Crum Pond road, Oliver Severance's property.......... $10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Mt.-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 2d-av., 75x100.......... $900
Orden-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Parker-st., 25x100.......... 1,700
Oxford-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of East River-st., 20x100.......... 750
Place-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x80.......... 5,000
Sheffield-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of W. Haines' 2 lots, 30.5x107. 25x100.......... 1,000

Clinton.

F. Mandeville to R. Ham, 8 acres.......... $7,000

Belleville.

Franklin-av., e. s., 400 ft. s. of M. Birtwistle's, 75x200.......... $800
Holmes-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Stephens-st., 50x85.. 1,300

Woodside.

Chestnut-place, n. s., adjoining lot No. 40, 100x174. 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

NINETY-FIRST-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., large high-stoop house, stable and three lots for sale, cheap.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, 20.10x—x100; elegantly finished; West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,252 Broadway.

SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST LOTS on 5th-av., below 59th-st., for sale.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,252 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$24,000—$18,000, $10,500 AND $6,000 COUNTRY HOMES.—Fine residences, admirably located, very convenient, accessible from all parts of the City, in thirty to fifty minutes, from daylight to midnight. Prices very cheap. Terms of payment very easy. An opportunity worth looking into. For full printed particulars inquire of A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 2?3 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, of Princeton, N. J.—The beautiful country-seat is widely known for its collection of rare trees and shrubs, its choice variety of plants and its splendid evergreen hedges; there are twenty-nine acres of land; the house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor, five chambers on the second floor, three with dressing rooms attached, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., servants' room and garret above; there are two graperies, warm and cold, green-house, gardener's house and all the usual out-buildings; on one part of the property is a frame building in the cottage style, which has been and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place; to a gentleman with sufficient means, particularly if he has sons to educate, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD CITY HOUSE—An elegant country-seat at Oswego, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad; mansion large and elegant; lawn and shade unsurpassed; graperies, green-houses, &c., and about 20 acres of highly cultivated ground; this place, formerly known as Glenn Mary, and the home of the late N. P. Willis, more recently of Major Brayton, will be sold or exchanged for a City residence, well located, of $60,000 to $80,000 value.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x180, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 26 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND FARM of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres wood-land, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit-trees. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 65 Broad-st., or WM. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

STATEN ISLAND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A complete place for sale on Bard-av., with two acres of land, among the best improvements and situation on the island; three minutes' drive from landing; constant communications with New-York; horse cars one block off; dwelling large, with wings and piazzas, and all modern improvements; garden well fruited; stable, coach-house, lawn in perfect order, and planted with choice trees. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, a farm of about fifty acres of good arable land, suitable for a gardener or a farmer, situated at Centreville, Bayonne City, Hudson County, N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad, with a good comfortable mansion and outbuildings, and all the household furniture and farming utensils; on very favorable terms. For further information apply on the premises to J. B. CLOSE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FLUSHING, L. I.; 30 minutes from 34th-st., a home; all the modern improvements; 3½ acres; house finished with hard woods and frescoed; greenhouse, carriage-house and out-buildings; fine lawn, garden and fruitories; will sell at a sacrifice. Price $17,500; terms very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, twenty-seven acres of elegantly laying land, less than half a mile from Tenafly Station, surveyed and divided into villa plots; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIFTH house east 1st-av., in 126th-st., Harlem, until the 15th of April, 1871. Apply to W. F. PLATT, No. 86 Lexington-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER of Executrix, of VALUABLE VILLA SITES on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, and FIFTY-FOUR LOTS on BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the executrix of Lucius Chittenden, deceased,)

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES,
containing an area of from fifteen to twenty-two lots each, situate on
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
adjoining the elegant villas of Hon. William M. Tweed, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Potter and James Fisher, Esqs.

This property is part of a large tract on the Heights purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden in his life-time, and was reserved as being the
CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
property on the Heights. It commands an extensive
VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND HARLEM RIVERS,
and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River, and for
HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION, BEAUTY, GRANDEUR, AND VARIETY OF SCENERY
is not surpassed by any property on
NEW-YORK ISLAND OR ITS VICINITY.
THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD,
now being laid out under the direction of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,
and which runs through the westerly portion of this property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility; and its course being along the high land on the
BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER
and the
RIVER SIDE PARK,
will afford the most
BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE DRIVE
on the island.

The new road on the westerly side of the property is now open to carriages, and will eventually connect the plots on the hill by a beautifully shaded drive with the Boulevard.

The property is also but a short drive from
CENTRAL PARK,
by way of Harlem-lane, now St. Nicholas-av. and Broadway, turning off Broadway to the left at 186th-st., where a prominent sign-board is placed.

Also,
fifty-four lots adjoining the above-described property, and fronting on
BROADWAY,
which is to be widened, making it one of the best roads on the island.
THE NEW TOWER AT HIGH BRIDGE RESERVOIR,
now nearly finished, will, when completed, distribute the Croton water through houses that may be erected on the highest point.

The property will be sold under
RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of Messrs. STALLKNECHT & HALL, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st.

An omnibus will run from Fort Washington Station to the land on the arrival of the 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. depot, and will convey visitors to and from the property free of charge.

Closing-out Sale
OF LOTS AND PLOTS,
AT RUTHERFURD PARK.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell on the premises of the
RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
ABOUT 500 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS,
and 90 acres of land, in one parcel, between two railroads, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Sale to begin at 12 A. M. A SPECIAL TRAIN ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD, Boontown Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 11¼ A. M.; also from ferries foot of Chambers and 23d-st., by Erie Railway. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneer, at No. 77 Cedar-st., and in the office of the Company, at No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st. Great two days' sale of
NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS
in
ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.,
AT MONTROSE STATION,
TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

Orange Valley is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea, and is renowned for its salubrity, the rapid improvements which are taking place, and the high character of its population.

ALSO,
FIFTY VILLA SITES
on
ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
NEAR MONTROSE STATION,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

This tract has an elevation of 500 feet above the water, is ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM MIASMA, is offered in villa plots of from half an acre to four or six acres, and is adorned by fine deciduous and evergreen trees. It has magnificent views from the palisades to the ocean.

Montrose Station is fifty-seven minutes from foot of Barclay-st. Special trains each day at 11 A. M.

Maps showing approaches, neighborhood and dimensions of both lots and plots, at the office of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway; or, L. S. HASKELL, owner, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased:

GRAND-STREET.—The three three-story and attic brick houses (with stores) and lots, situate on the northerly side of Grand-st., 50 feet and 1 inch west of Pitt-st., and known as Nos. 454, 456 and 458 Grand-st. Lots each about 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Esq., attorney of estate, No. 46 Pine-st.

CONTINUATION SALE—BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, AT SCRANTON, PENN., ON TUESDAY, 25TH INST.

2,000 lots in that city, on easy terms, balance of the Stafford Meadow Estate, of which over 900 lots were sold recently.

NO MORTGAGES. TITLE PERFECT.
Sale positive and and absolute without reserve.

Ten years ago Scranton contained less than 15,000 people; now has over 50,000. Men of New-York, capitalists, speculators, reflect and take advantage of this opportunity for large profits.

Full particulars, maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF Prospect Park Lots, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 128 splendid lots on Plaza, 8th, 9th and 6th avs. and Degraw and Sackett sts.; sale positive to the highest bidder; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at the Commercial Exchange, 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THOMAS E. HAWLEY, Trustee, of great central subdivision of
GRAND PARK,
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS,
absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder,
150 FIRST-CLASS VILLA PLOTS,
From one to five acres each—the very choice of the beautiful lands of the Park—sold by the acre. Also,
THE ELEGANT MODERN MANSION,
formerly owned by Thomas E. Hawley, Esq., and more recently occupied by the late Andrew Wilson, Jr., spacious, tasteful, and abounding with every modern requirement of wealth and refinement; together with extensive out-buildings and ten acres of costly ornate grounds. Also,
THE PICTURESQUE VILLA,
formerly owned by H. D. CLAPP, Esq., a modern rural residence, with every convenience, commodious out-buildings, and eleven acres of beautiful lawn, adorned with fruit and shade trees.
THE HANDSOME COTTAGE
of Mrs. McIntyre, and four and 70-100 acres of land.
Also, a
NEAT COTTAGE,
with one acre.
All to be sold without reserve.
Special trains leave depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 8½ and 11½ A. M.
For descriptive pamphlets and further information apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 62 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
SECOND GRAND SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.
FANWOOD STATION,
One hour from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870.
A great opportunity for men of moderate means.
400 CHOICE LOTS,
IMMEDIATELY AT THE VILLAGE,
ADJOINING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES.
PLANK-WALK TO STATION,
STREETS ALL HANDSOMELY GRADED,
PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT,
LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.
Only $50 payment, and the auctioneer's fee, on each lot, required on day of sale. Free train and luncheon. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Maps and passes for special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M., on the day of sale, can be had upon application to
COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. CLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
And to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 12, north side, near Irving-place; all modern improvements; terms very favorable.
FLATBUSH, NEAR PROSPECT PARK—30 lots on Linden Boulevard and Nostrand-av.
BAY RIDGE—Just outside the city limits, 6th-av. and 80th-st.—6 lots.
TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—8 lots; part of the Ryer homestead.
FRIDAY, OCT. 28,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BERGEN, N. J.—Frame house and grounds in fine order, with all modern improvements. French range, hot and cold water, &c. Cars pass the door; maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY
(OF NEW-JERSEY.)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
INDORSED BY THE
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD CO.

The only railroad now building from New-York Harbor toward the West is the
GREAT MIDLAND ROAD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, (the New-Jersey section of the Midland,) are now offered to the amount only of
HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
They are payable, principal and interest,
IN GOLD.

The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MARCUS L. WARD and ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees, on the most valuable and profitable portion of THE MIDLAND RAILROAD, the traffic of which will alone suffice to pay a fair profit on the cost of construction.

The Montclair Railway
having been leased perpetually to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, becomes an integral part of that great work, and ITS BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by that Company.

NEARLY 200 MILES
in extent of this most important railroad are now completed and in successful operation, and THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY, constituting the eastern terminal section—forty miles in length—is in process of rapid construction, and will be completed by December, 1871, simultaneously with the entire line, thereby establishing a new route from New-York westerly by way of Oswego, fifty miles shorter than by the Central, and by way of Buffalo seventy miles shorter than either the Central or the Erie Roads.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and valuable investment, because—

First—They are secured by a first mortgage on THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY and all its franchises, and EACH BOND BEARS THE INDORSEMENT of the

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Second—The LOCAL TRAFFIC of this road must be large, as it connects New-York City with its most attractive suburbs, thereby insuring a profitable business to the road.

Third—The franchises of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches to be built, and an INDEPENDENT FERRY across Hudson River, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these bonds in addition to that supplied by the main line.

Fourth—The entire capital of both Companies, amounting at the present time to nearly $8,000,000 PAID IN, all of which has been faithfully devoted to the economical construction of the road, is liable for the payment of these bonds.

Fifth—The large rate of interest,
PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
affords to holders of Government Bonds a great inducement to change their investment. For instance:
A Government Bond of $1,000 costs (say).......... $1,100
Yielding an income of.......... 60
$1,100, invested in Montclair Railway Bonds, at par, yield an income of.......... 77
Difference, $27, or 28½ per cent.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, respectively. For sale by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 50 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.

The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 21 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York, at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870.
JACOB H. VANDERBILT,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
SAMUEL BARTON,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
JOHN A. FOLEY,
} Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upward on New-York and Brooklyn real estate; first and second mortgages bought. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped. The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad bond issued; and, until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD
COMMISSION BROKERS.
MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S EXPRESS SCRIP
AND
FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES OF STOCK
bought and sold at the office of
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Representing the interests of Stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 29, 1868, bought at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

ARKANSAS BOND SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD
At the office of
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 88 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December.
T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
Issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

Alabama 8 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.

Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

Over NINETY-ONE miles of this road is completed and fully equipped; three-fourths of the entire line is graded.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the very BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which are offered by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, 25 Broad-st., New-York.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 35 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 1, will bear interest from that day.
Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., cor. 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1.
Assets, $2,038,532 63. Surplus, $154,581 63.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 110 BOWERY, New-York.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees, held at the office of the Company, this day, the usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 21st inst.
OCT. 18, 1870. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.
INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

STEAM-SHIP THOMAS KELSO AND LEASE OF HALF OF PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
AT AUCTION.
By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1870,
At 12 o'clock noon,
AT PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
The iron side-wheel steamship THOMAS KELSO, 1,490 tons burden, new measurement; capacity, 3,000 bales of cotton; length, 241 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of lower hold, 10 feet; 58-inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke, 4 iron bulkheads; in fine order and ready for sea; built in 1865, thoroughly rebuilt in 1869.
ALSO,
Ten years' lease of the southerly half of Pier No. 29 North River, and lease of first floor No. 177 West-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
BIBLIOTHECA EXTRAORDINARY.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the library of James B. Hervey, Esq., Belleville, N. J.
An unrivaled collection of books in the richest and most elegant bindings. This probably is the most extraordinary, and costly collection ever offered for sale in this country. The library is small (the catalogues numbering between 500 and 600 lots,) but at a cost of more than $30,000, an average of more than $50 per lot. Catalogues, price 50 cents, may be had of the auctioneer.
Books on exhibition day and evening.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPOKE AND WHEEL STOCK, AND SPOKE AND WHEEL MACHINERY, LUMBER, TIMBER, &c.—The undersigned will sell at the Works of the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J., on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of spokes, hubs and wheel stock; also, all the machinery, (including 14 spoke lathes,) contained in said works; also, the stock of timber and lumber on the premises, office furniture, &c.; the sloop *Ellen*, 90 tons, and the lumber scow, *Princeton*, 150 tons. All of the above can be inspected at the works at any time previous to the sale.
H. N. MILLER, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, OCT. 24, AT 10½ A. M., AT NO. 238 Clinton, near Lafayette, Brooklyn, a large assortment of handsome rose-wood and walnut marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet and other carpets, rose-wood piano, bronzes, rich china dinner and dessert sets, cut glass, kitchen utensils; also, book-cases, wardrobes, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
CHOICE HYACINTH ROOTS AT AUCTION.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 9 John-st., a fine lot of Hyacinth Roots, of various colors, in quantities to suit purchasers.

800 SHARES OF THE HARLEM NAVIGATION Company's stock at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1870, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12½ o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers. Steamers SYLVAN GLEN, STREAM and GROVE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BENJAMIN & DICKINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN BENJAMIN,
GEORGE F. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS ASIP, DANIEL O'CONNELL and the undersigned, under the firm name of THOMAS ASIP & CO., is this day dissolved.
MICHAEL E. GREGORY.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1870.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOOR elect of the New-England Congregational Church of this City, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services SUNDAY, Oct. 23, and hereafter in the church corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES and LECTURES ON THE DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, lecture by Rev. E. B. KEYES.
Subject—*Jesus Christ the Only God.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual sermon before the Board will be preached by Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Long Island, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Board will meet at the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service, with the administration of the Holy Communion, to be followed by a business meeting. On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st., a general missionary meeting will be held. Meetings to be continued on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st., near Madison-av.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The last meeting of the series will be addressed by EDWARD CARSWELL, P. M. W. C., the great Canadian orator; Prof. LYMAN will recite "The Rum Maniac;" Mrs. Hon. CHAS. C. MILL will read, and STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will make some valedictory remarks and preside.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; the morning sermon will be directed to the Sabbath-school, and young people's prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Eighty-sixth-street (above 3d-av.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. P. PEYSON, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, (50th-st., below 1st-av.) Rev. Dr. BOOLE, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.—The annual sermon will be preached in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn—State-st., near Bond—on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Right Rev. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine. The Bishop of Long Island will preside. The collection will be in aid of the general fund.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (near Grand-st.,) Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ MORNING and 7½ EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock; A. H. BRUMMELL, Superintendent. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free and a cordial welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the evening by Rev. JAMES D. WILSON.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE CITY Mission will hold a public meeting in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. DURYEA and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part in the services.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

UNIVERSALISM EXPOSED.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS EVENING in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., the first of a series of expository sermons on the Universalist belief. Subject—*The Universalist Idea of God.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching by Rev. DAVID INGLIS, of Hamilton, Canada, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, Rev. R. F. COLLIER, of Passaic, N. J., will preach at 7½ P. M.

DEDICATION OF THE LECTURE-ROOM of the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 23. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. RUDAY.

THE PILGRIM JUBILEE.—REV. DR. BACON will give his second lecture, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Separation from National Churches, and the Conflict between Separation and Puritanism.*

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOWE, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Unsolved Problem.* Seats free. Strangers welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Deluge.* Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable, this (Saturday) evening, at 8.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*The Gospel Preached by the Apostles;* at 7½ P. M.—*The Parable of the Sower.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. F. BROWN. Juvenile missionary meeting at 3 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. The Rector (Rev. Dr. PRICE) will preach. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON. Sunday-school 2 P. M.

FLOATING CHURCH, PIER NO 40 East River.—Rev. S. H. STEPHENSON will preach in this Church SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, services commencing at 3½ o'clock. Large numbers of seamen attend this Church.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Church of the Incarnation will be open for a third service every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At the extra services seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 54th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. W. A. McVICKAR in the afternoon.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation given to attend.

PERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REopening.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D., preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday-school addresses by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and others, at 2 P. M., and preaching by the Pastor, C. S. BROWN, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, Oct. 23, by the Pastor elect, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and those having no regular places of worship are specially invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector. Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock.
L. B. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER, AT PLIMPton's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon, one in the course on "Faith and Works." Subject—*Believing in God.* Strangers cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. WM. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Best time to visit here is from 10 to 3 o'clock any day except Saturday. Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing for thirty minutes. Sunday-school teachers' meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock. Regular praise meeting, same evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, preceded by a singing lesson, beginning at 7½. Day-school 9 to 3 o'clock.

MEMORIAL SERVICES WILL BE held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, next LORD'S DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Drs. COX and EVARTS, two of the former Pastors of this time-honored church. The afternoon meeting will be addressed by Drs. WESTCOTT, KENDRICK, HODGE, DAVIES, and others. All are invited to be present.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover, and No. 375 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., near 5th, will preach his fifth discourse SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, on Courtship. Theme—*Marriage Engagements.* Morning subject, 10½ o'clock—*The Grandeur of the Christian Hope.* Seats free.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming Destruction of all the Kingdoms of the World.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 21st-st., near 2d-av.—Service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Christ's Answer.* Working men and working women especially welcome. A collection will be taken.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

Y. M. C. A.—MONTHLY MEETING, MONDAY, Oct. 24. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. Canon HOARE, of London, also invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DUST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do light chamber-work and sewing, or to act as lady's maid and do sewing; has good recommendations. Address immediately Miss M. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as cook; can do French or American cooking, meats, soups and desserts, and is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—FOR A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, a situation as cook or laundress; is competent as either; good baker, pastry of all kinds; can flute, &c.; a lady can be seen with whom she was five years. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, &c.; best of reference given; up-town preferred. Call at No. 391 5th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, obliging girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 651 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to take care of grown children and light chamber-work or mending clothes; good reference. Inquire at No. 28 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as professional cook in a private family; home preferred to wages; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored girl as child's nurse; best references. Call or address S. P., No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 249 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; is competent to cut and fit ladies' dresses, and dress ladies' hair in the latest style; has two years' reference from her last place. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 122 West 24th-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY a respectable woman, at her own house; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 250 West 41st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, in a private family, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good references. Call at No. 430 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLing girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 862 2d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable and trustworthy woman, as cook; City reference. Call or address No. 222 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly-recommended German Protestant young woman; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, and is an excellent baker. Call at No. 312 Bowery, upstairs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 302 Bowery.
Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober, steady, trustworthy man; is a good groom and steady driver; has the best of City recommendation four years; lost place in consequence of going to California. Address COACHMAN, No. 660 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or first-class groom; is a good, careful and steady driver; has late City references; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Address T. H., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had eight years' experience, and has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 405 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Address a note for WILLIAM, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation, by a single man, not afraid of work; has best references. Address C. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; has the very best references. Call at No. 119 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED by a wholesale house; one who has had some experience in mercantile corresponding will please address G. C. & Co., Post-office Box No. 5,233, stating age, salary expected, names of references, &c.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, AND a chamber-maid. Apply for two days, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 145 West 14th-st.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABIEL AKIN and LLOYD D. PIERCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. BEARNS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John Kerr, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
oc22-law3wSa*

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON DELIVERED.—Best fuel for steam, restaurant and family use. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 18th-st. and Avenue C.

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SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

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Italia.....Sat., Oct. 22 | Iowa.....Wed., Nov. 16
Australia...Thurs., Oct. 27 | Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 23
Caledonia...Sat., Nov. 5 | Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Europa.....Sat., Nov. 12 | Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 14
Cambria....Sat., Nov. 19 | Caledonia...Wed., Dec. 21
Anchoria....Sat., Nov. 26 | Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11

Cabin, $60 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, some of the best accommodations, $110.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be brought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Alepps, Tuesday, Oct. 25 | Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 27 | Boston, Wednes., Nov. 9
Palmyra, Saturday, Oct. 29 | Malta, Thursday, Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $140 gold. | Second Cabin, $90 gold.
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First Cabin, $80, gold. | Steerage, $35, currency.
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Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all points of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ALABAMA, Capt. Forsyth, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Wright, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PICE.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. SHERMAN.....Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Gerdan, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Kennedy, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
LONDON DIRECT.
Cabin passage, $85 and $95, currency.
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For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
This only direct route for the French Mail and the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEBARS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26
PEREIRE.....DAUER.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.....SOUBEAU.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
To BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
Third steerage do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. S. MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 1, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY and alternate SATURDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin.....	$75	1st Cabin.....	$80
To London.....	80	To London.....	85
To Halifax, N. S.....	20	To Halifax, N. S.....	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.
Steamships of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
A freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3.
A freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All other ports afforded shippers an collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. M. Van Sicklen, will sail Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 27
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICK, (via Nassau,).Nov. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Nov. 10
For freights or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 37 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. BAKER, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TROWBRIDGE, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ARMS, SATURDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 34 North River on SATURDAY, 29th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen desiring to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from troublesome details of carts and carriages, hotels, Paris, transportation and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in preventing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Hiver, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONRA, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Winn, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEMACHUS, Nov. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. H. SHOCKS, Dec. 20.
These vessels carry passengers and no cattle, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For passage, or freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 41 E. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLISE FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 130 AND 140 EAST 57TH-ST.
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLISE, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 680 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also provided in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT. RIDING SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 8TH-AV. AND 587 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, dry and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the mornings with Mr. Lyon—P. S. Lyon, principal, late assistant in the Colleges Lyon, and means that all from this school shall have ample Honor. In four years, 20 have entered College—2 Columbia, 2 Yale, 1 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Trinity, 1 Rutgers. Of all, only three were dismissed. Other classes fully ready. More pupils applied that past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, conserved, working pupils desired.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 22 WEST 37TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Vacancies may be filled in October.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department (in French and German, if desired) modified after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
Mlle. Rose, of Geneva, will be added for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address as mail or above.

MISS HENSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH,
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 372 AND 374 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers formerly connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 36 WEST 47TH-ST.
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application at above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 22.
R. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 143 Madison-av., corner 14th.
Formerly Ferrit' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

WOODBURN.
A family and classical school for young boys. Autumn session opens Monday, Oct. 3. Address Rev. CHARLES H. ALLBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter term will begin on the 1st of November.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 292 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 48 West 46d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,314 Broadway, next to 36th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 26. For girls, 25 W. 43d-st., (removed from 48 W. 46th-st.) N. B.—Private rooms for mothers who prefer to have their children with them. Boys' school 1,430 B'way, cor. 40th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 43d-st.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 210 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for colleges or business. Instruction in the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1826,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. E. S. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 W. 38th-st., on first term, 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOSES and Miss PECKERSGILL, of Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 5 West 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. Rev. J. HORSFIELD, G. CARLEE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,307 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 18 West 34th-st. First subject: "German history and literature."

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 148 East 48th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 822 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 312 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 6th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 124 East 40th-st., Sept. 20.

ADDRESS A. P. LADHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS GLOSENS ENGLISH AND French school for Misses and children, No. 260 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 12.

MRS. STORER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 19 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,428 Broadway, between 39th and 40th-sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL FOR FORTY Boys only, Broadway, corner 52d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 23 East 20th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.
No. 49 Washington-square, (north.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prospectus boys of all ages for business or college on receipt of stamp, and opens the twenty-eighth scholastic year Sept. 19. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
STH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

MME. FREDERICK JORGONT'S PEMMATT classes for younger ladies, No. 180 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Tryon's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete sets, in 12 designs of the following classes, denominations and sizes in present use, and as hereafter specified, viz.:

CLASS I.

ADHESIVE STAMPS, GENERAL AND PROPRIETARY, viz.:

GENERAL: 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, 80 cents, $1, $1 20, $1 50, $1 60, $1 80, $2, $2 20, $2 40, $2 50, $3, $3 20, $3 40, $3 50, $4, $5.

PROPRIETARY.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents.

CLASS II.

BEER STAMPS.—Hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, TAX PAID.—Ten gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons.

CLASS IV.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, "OTHER THAN TAX PAID."—Distillery warehouse, rectified spirits and wholesale liquor-dealers.

TOBACCO STAMPS.—Half pounds, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 4 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 25 pounds, 30 pounds, 40 pounds and 50 pounds.

Class I. to be perforated, dried and perforated and pressed for use in sheets.

Class II. without gumming and perforation, pressed for use in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class III. without gumming, to be engraved with nine designs, and one stamp attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 100 stamps, 4 on a page, and 25 pages to be bound in each book.

Class IV.—One-half pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets of 25 stamps on a sheet. All the other denominations mentioned in the schedule, to be engraved with each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 100 stamps, 4 on a page, and 25 pages to be bound in each book. The 10-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of the coupon attached to each stamp. Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be engraved with the coupon attached, and perforated with stubs, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and state and internal revenue offices.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, delivered at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington; the cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing.

Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors, the first being the principal color, to be permanent and the other fugitive.

All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a first upon the stamps printed in one color should also be added.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing, and will be required to furnish with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish a complete set of engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept from all others, and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made, either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department whenever demanded by said Department. Or whenever demanded by said Department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

[A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870, may be seen upon the office of the Commissioner.]

And that all such other conventions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employees, shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract in which they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter. Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in such recognizance as may be required by the Government, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year, nor more than three years, at the option of the Government. In awarding the contract, the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government so to do. Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oct. 10, 1870.
Approved.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 1 (By Water.)

From the Mouth of Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold, Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for white distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named posts, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowances of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to

Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.	Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Lancaster, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.	

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Western Texas, west of Fort Davis.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Brenham, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.

From Brenham, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-Western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point, on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point or points, half the contract rate shall be allowed for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 20 miles by which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract; if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-Office address of such bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each year will be clearly shown in the advertisement.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with private table, may be had at No. 6 East 23d-st., adjoining square.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite or five connecting rooms on the second floor, with every accommodation, will be rented to a select family at sale or party of gentlemen; private table if desired. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 8 East 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT their entire second story, well furnished; all conveniences; private table if desired; neighborhood very desirable. Address HOMES, Box No. 143 Times Office.

ONE, TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with three rooms on second story of house No. 18 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; family private; house and neighborhood very good; in brownstone front; refrigerator.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH-AVS.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, on third, second and third floors; fine location; all modern improvements; terms reasonable, and pleasant home.

NEAR 5TH-AV., NO. 19 WEST 31ST-ST.—To let, an elegantly-furnished floor, consisting of five rooms, with superior board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references required.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room, bed room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family references; Bleecker-st. 18th-st. Address H., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor; at a moderate rent. No. 128 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th-avs.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—HANDSOMELY furnished, with ample pantries, bath, &c., to rent, with private table and attendance to a small family; references given and required. Address No. 22 West 16th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closed connecting; Frenchman seek. Very pleasant if rented by the year.

NO. 13 WEST 30TH-ST.—THE ENTIRE parlor floor of this house, together or apart, rent or let with or without meals; a private table; newly and beautifully furnished; and in perfect order.

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO second floor of four rooms, with private table; first-class; private tables; location unexceptionable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 45 East 21st-st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife, can procure a nicely furnished room with board in a private family, by applying NOW, 139 West 45th-st.

NO. 59 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO LET—Middle floor, front room. Also in back parlor floor unfurnished, containing three rooms, hot and cold water; 6d.

NO. 13 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Double parlors, suitable for small family; furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired; French cooking; table d'hôte at 6½ P. M.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND Second floors in a handsomely-furnished house, with private table, if desired; exclusive use baths, &c.; location unexceptionable. Apply at East 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 46 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. 29 West 12th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, on fourth floor, for gentlemen and their wives; superior table.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE elegantly-furnished rooms, connecting, on second floor; grate or furnace fire, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; strictly first-class board.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., CLOSE TO Broadway.—Very desirable and handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; terms reasonable; unexceptionable.

WEST 32D-ST., NO. 242.—A SITTING-room and bedroom, on first floor; Also, a double and single room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 27TH-ST. will rent, with first-class board, an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to responsible parties; location convenient to rail and stage routes.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, also single rooms to let; house and location first-class, opposite the Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Three or four elegantly-furnished rooms for gentlemen only, in suites or single. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 122 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—Handsome suite, three rooms, parlor floor. Also, suite four rooms, third floor; first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from 5th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; houses and table appointments unexceptionable; small private family.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Entire parlor floor, and large rooms on second floor, to let, with private table; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 307, NEAR 31ST-ST.—Entire third floor, with two rooms on second, to let, with private table. Reference.

NO. 182 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT rooms and board for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references required.

NO. 269 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms to let, with board, private table if desired; house and location first-class; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms en suite (whole floor) to let, with private table only.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable furnished room for one or two gentlemen, without board; choice location.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with private table, for one or two small families. Apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with board, for small family; private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 8th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ADJOINING front rooms, together or singly. No. 158 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board,

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC DEBT—THEN AND NOW.

Within nineteen months the public debt has been reduced $178,548,607. Let all voters take note of the following tables:

Grand reduced Principal............$178,548,607
Yearly Interest reduced............5,781,679

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862......	$364,017,600	$113,162,250	$477,179,850
5-20s, 1864......	21,046,500	89,051,200	110,097,700
5-20s, 1865......	130,945,200	56,831,550	187,776,750
5-20s, 1865, new.	201,878,400	75,133,500	277,011,900
5-20s, 1867......	260,497,100	83,643,100	344,140,200
5-20s, 1868......	30,311,750	9,366,500	39,678,250
Total 5-20s..	$1,058,696,550	$397,188,100	$1,455,884,550
Sixes, 1881......	99,017,450	184,660,650	183,678,100
Fives, 10-40.....	63,934,050	130,632,250	194,567,300
Fives, 1871......	947,000	6,045,000	7,022,000
Fives, 1874......	14,060,000	5,940,000	20,000,000
Total.......	$1,236,655,050	$724,497,000	$1,961,152,650

Total, March 4, 1869.............................2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt..............$146,694,100
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to..........................124,234,879
Present yearly charge..........................115,453,200
Reduction in Interest charge..............$8,781,679
Net Treasury Circulation, March 4, 1869..417,617,109
Net Treasury Circulation. Oct. 1, 1870.....385,762,602
Reduction in 19 months..................$31,854,507
Reduction of United States Stocks, as above..146,694,100
Whole reduction in 19 months...$178,548,607

THE PRICE OF APOSTASY.

Names of Members of the Republican General Committee who Hold Position by Favor of Tammany Hall.

We have prepared the following names of members of the Republican General Committee who hold avowed positions by the favor, past or present, of Tammany Hall. If there are any errors in it, they are more likely to be errors of omission than otherwise. It takes no account of men who are in the pay of Tammany Hall in less defined, but not less demoralizing positions, as MARTIN B. BROWN, printer to the various City Departments; nor the other BROWN, of the Twenty-first District, who does the plumbing of the Police and Health Departments, nor of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Ring receiver and counsel, whose name appears in every tax levy. Neither does the list include those who draw monthly pay from the Tammany secret service fund; nor does it include the Presidents of District Associations, who are avowedly in the pay of Tammany, and control the representatives from their districts in the General Committee; nor the names of "Hank" SMITH or BEN. MANIERRE. The list is equally defective in not mentioning those who have just been appointed to positions under Tammany, or have been promised them, like DANIEL D. CONOVER and others.

First and Second Assembly Districts—Mark Lanigan, Clerk under Health Board; Gilbert Lowe, under Commissioners of Charities and Correction; Wm. Buckley, a Court officer; Amos Stookey, an employe at Police Head-quarters.

Eighth District—David Miller, Deputy Tax Commissioner; Wm. P. Allen, Fire Department.

Ninth District—James Galway, Fire Commissioner; William E. Noble, Inspector Board of Works; John M. Costa; Clerk Police Court.

Tenth District—Eli Taylor, Health Department and "Secret Service."

Eleventh District—Cummings H. Tucker, new Court-house.

Twelfth District—Wm. Burns, Veterinary Surgeon Fire Department; James McCarthy, Health Department.

Fourteenth District—Frederick C. Wagner, Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Fifteenth District—James T. Cowenhoven, Commissioner of Charities.

Sixteenth District—Henry Beeny, Health Department; Wm. E. Duryea, Superintendent of Docks.

Eighteenth District—Thomas B. Asten, Assessor Tax Office.

Twentieth District—Geo. B. Van Brunt, Clerk to Police Court; John W. Oliver, Clerk Eighth District Court.

Twenty-first District—Chas. H. Cooper, Clerk to Health Department; A. Brown, Jr., Clerk to Health Department; Frank L. Raymond, Clerk in the Board of Public Works.

In addition to the above, Philip E. Hellick, of the Third District, has a position at Police Head-quarters; Geo. McGrann, of the Fourth District, in the Health Department; Samuel Nash and Albert Howe, of the Fifth District, in the Board of Public Works; and Eugene Bollyett at Police Head-quarters.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Another Repeater Arrested—Justice Hartmann's Case—Decision in Regard to the Powers of Supervisors.

At the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, HERMAN SCHROEDER was charged by Special Deputy Marshal REUBEN T. ANDERSON with having falsely registered in the Fourth District of the Eighth Ward, under the name of JOHN MOORE, a legal voter. The accused was held in $5,000 bail to answer. An examination was demanded in the case of Civil Justice ANTHONY HARTMANN, accused of having interfered with a United States supervisor of election. Assistant District-Attorney DAVIS said that he had not been able to find the principal witness for the Government. Counsel for the accused contended that his client was a prominent and respectable man in the community, and that he was entitled to a hearing. The Commissioner announced that HARTMANN forfeited his right to a preliminary examination by giving bail to appear at Court, and that he would not hear the case, unless the prosecuting officer gave his consent.

It is understood that HARTMANN's case will be immediately taken before the Grand Jury, and that, if indicted, he will be tried next week.

MICHAEL MEARES, charged with fraudulent registration, was held for trial.

Commissioner OSBORN rendered a decision, yesterday, in the case in which Philip Cantillon, James Burns, Patrick McCarthy, Patrick Cullen and James McCarthy, were charged with having interfered with RICHARD O'CONNOR, United States supervisor of election, at No. 83 Greenwich-street. He held that the complainant had no authority as a supervisor under the Congressional law to make arrests, and he accordingly discharged the accused.

Several new warrants have been issued for the arrest of persons who are alleged to have violated the law at Monday's registration.

Naturalization—The Frauds of 1868 Demonstrated.

In the month of October, preceding the election of 1868, there were nearly 40,000 persons naturalized in the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts of this City—the larger share of them in the two first-named Courts. The votes cast in this City by persons thus naturalized elected JOHN T. HOFFMAN Governor of the State. Republicans have always claimed, and the investigations of the Congressional Committee conclusively proved, that the larger share of these naturalizations were procured by fraud, forgery and perjury. But if there was any lingering doubt in the mind of any one that such was the case, it will be effectually dispelled by a comparison of the naturalization records of October, 1868, with those of the present month. There is no more difficulty for any honest foreigner to get naturalized now than there was then. The law of Congress to prevent naturalization frauds puts no obstacle of any kind in the way of any man's getting his papers who is legally entitled to be naturalized. It simply imposes heavy penalties upon fraudulent naturalization, and the forgery and perjury by which it was accompanied in 1868. There is no good reason, therefore, why there should not have been as many persons naturalized this month as there was in October, 1868, provided the naturalization business of that year was honestly conducted. Indeed, there ought to be more now than then, because the immigration of 1868, which would naturally seek to be naturalized in 1868, was much smaller than that of 1865, whose naturalization would come due this year. Now, what are the figures? Against the 40,000 naturalized in October, 1868, we have less than 2,000 naturalized this month. Could there be a clearer proof than this of the wholesale frauds committed in 1868, and at the same time of the expediency and absolute necessity of the law of Congress preventing their repetition.

Tweed's Election Frauds.

From the Evening Free Press.

Investigation in connection with the registry develops the following facts as occurring in 1868:

At the residence of WM. M. TWEED, No. 197 Henry-street, five persons were falsely registered as living with him.

At No. 167 of the same street Justice SHANDLEY, determined not to be "over-reached" that time, puts in five in the same way.

At No. 169 of the same street Coroner P. H. KEENAN registered eleven from his house.

PETER MITCHELL of No. 34 Greene-street, had twenty-four registered from his house, when only three were legal voters.

From Nos. 30, 36, 40 and 42 Bowery crowds of repeaters were registered.

Shall this iniquity be permitted again, or will it take another earthquake shock to awake us from our moral lethargy?

Staten Island Politics.

The Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Clubs, of New-Brighton and West Brighton, held a most enthusiastic meeting last night at Dempsey's Hall, New-Brighton, which was crowded in every part. Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS addressed the meeting at length, after which resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican ticket.

The Republicans of Richmond County held their Convention yesterday, at Clifton, and after indorsing the State ticket and the nomination of C. C. NORVELL for Congress, named the following county officers: Assemblyman, W. L. Judd; Sheriff, Moses Alston; County Clerk, W. Connor; County Treasurer, B. Forrest; Associate Justice, M. Hillyer; Coroner, S. Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Facts for Tax-Payers.

The following table, showing the comparison of items and amounts contained in tax levies since 1856, with the Tammany Tax Levy of the present year, from the *Free Press*, is interesting to tax-payers:

	1856.	1870.	Increase.
Mayor's office............	$10,150	$61,000	$50,850
Common Council, (pay of members)........	$6,100	220,080	228,900
Contingents..............	7,500	42,500	
Election expenses......	20,000	188,500	168,000
Markets....................	7,000	94,000	87,000
Station-houses and repairs................	25,000	185,000	160,000
Sewers and repairs....	24,000	120,000	96,000
Aqueducts and repairs..	65,000	189,000	125,000
Real estate and rents....	45,000	194,000	149,0.0
Supplies for and cleaning public offices......	10,000	190,000	180,000
Board of Health.........	40,000	190,000	562,000
Printing, advertising, stationery..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maps, duplicating records, &c.............	10,000	225,000	215,000
Contingencies...........	70,000	205,000	135,000
Coroners' fees.........	18,000	51,000	33,000
Fitting up and repairs of public buildings.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Street cleaning and paving....................	[illegible]	1,542,138	1,179,914
Lighting City with gas, &c......................	[illegible]	1,022,386	[illegible]
Lighting and heating city offices..........	....	30,000	....
Salaries, exclusive of Mayor's and legislative offices..........	[illegible]	2,460,[illegible]	2,081,[illegible]
Law expenses (attorney and counsel fees)......	.....	178,324	178,324
Judgments against the City.....................	.....	287,681	287,681
Armories and drill-rooms.....................	.....	100,000	100,000
Expenses Dock Commissioners................	.....	100,000	100,000
Police Court-house in Ninth District.........	.....	100,000	100,000
Court-house bonds, authorized by act of 1870.	.....	600,000	600,000
Fire Alarm Telegraph bonds..................	.....	400,000	400,000
Water stock bonds......	.....	500,000	500,000
Dock bonds...............	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total increase...........			$12,[illegible]

Ninth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club—Traitors Denounced.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club was held, last evening, at Bleecker Building, GEORGE LAYLAND presiding. Hon. G. STRATTON made a stirring address. He congratulated the genuine Republicans of the Ninth District on the triumph of their party at the County Convention, held on Thursday evening, and on the overthrow of the machinations of the Tammany Ring. At the conclusion of his address the genuine Republican Assembly delegation of this district entered the room and announced that they had unanimously nominated JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. FARR then addressed the meeting, and contrasted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN with Mr. COSTER, who had previously been nominated by the pseudo-Republican delegation, which, he said, was in the pay of Tammany.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. CALLARD:

Resolved, That the earnest Republicans of the Ninth District Woodford and Kaufman Club heartily indorse the noble and patriotic stand taken by the Republican State Central Committee in resolving that faithful Republicans can best subserve the interests of the Republican Party in the coming election by uniting and acting with all independent Democrats for the overthrow of that corrupt Ring which is sapping the very foundation of our glorious institutions.

After a short discussion, the word "organizations" was submitted for "Democrats," and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and the meeting adjourned.

Reform in Municipal Affairs—A New German Club.

A meeting of German citizens with a view to taking action to effect reforms in the management of municipal affairs was held at Germania Hall in Avenue A, last night, which was organized by electing Mr. ROCKE Chairman. The Chairman said that he believed that a new party was to be formed to break down the rule of Tammany, and thus to effect reforms at least for a few years, for he had no doubt that the new party to be formed will in the course of time be as corrupt as any previous party organizations. Dr. FRECH was appointed Secretary, from whose remarks, it appeared that the purpose of the meeting was to revive the old German Democratic Central Club, which some years ago was dissolved in consequence of the intrigues of Coroner SCHIRMER, as the speaker maintained. Coroner SCHIRMER having originated the so-called German Democratic Union General Committee, a Tammany Hall organization, because he was not elected President of the Club on one occasion. The German Democratic Central Club, the speaker argued, was instrumental in the election of Mayors GUNTHER and HOFFMAN. The speaker, therefore, urged that an organization as proposed be formed at once, and that action be taken to organize Ward organizations, who shall each elect delegates to a German Democratic Central Club, which should communicate and co-operate with other similar organizations. A resolution to this effect was adopted. Further action was postponed until the next meeting.

Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee—Hon. Horace Greeley on the Situation.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON occupied the chair, and Capt. MICHAEL CHAGAN filled the office of Secretary. Gen. KETCHUM, on behalf of the Committee of Conference, reported progress. Col. BULLOCK, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported the receipt of $50 from Gen. SICKLES, United States Minister to Spain. Twenty-two hundred and fifty men, all of whom served in the army and navy of the United States, were announced as represented by the Committee.

While awaiting the arrival of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the speaker of the evening, the meeting was entertained by the Union Glee Club, with some patriotic songs, accompanied by a Shaker dance.

Col. BULLOCK followed in an address, in which he referred to the corruptions which had been practiced by the Democratic Party, which by its Know-nothing practices had acquired corrupt control. He charged that on the morning of election the Police would be furnished with the names of those who should be admitted, but they would find that the Republicans would open a door for their constituents, to which policemen would not have access. If at last the circumstances demanded it, the silent yet earnest man at Washington will not hesitate to invoke the strong arm of the Government to preserve to each citizen his inalienable right of suffrage.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was then introduced to the Club, and greeted with hearty applause. Let the dead bury their dead, he said. With past conflicts and past triumphs he did not wish to deal, but rather with the living issues of the present. Those before him were soldiers, and had met face to face those who, with musket in hand and gray uniforms, had sought to disrupt this Union. These were enemies, but they were open enemies, and our soldiers had no trouble in even seeing the whites of their eyes, if they only got close enough. But a more deadly enemy was he who, by ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent votes, sought to corrupt the purity of our system of government. The Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON was a despotism, but there was no deception about it. All knew that it was a despotism. (He (himself) had lived under it, but he was not deceived as to its character. It was a square piece of business. But here, when a man sees others voting twenty times to his once, he can but be convinced that that despotism is being combined with all the frauds of a false Republic. This, like all other evils, grows from bad to worse. Thirteen years ago, when WALBRIDGE and SICKLES were running in opposition, the latter was elected, and afterward the man who counted him in apologized to WALBRIDGE for the act, and confessed his guilt. To-day, as Mayor HALL says, it is good counting that wins. Eight years ago TWEED was running for Mayor, and was defeated. Then he was poorer than he (Mr. GREELEY) was. That, perhaps, was the cause of his failure. Now that he is worth $7,000,000 he would run much better. Mr. GREELEY proceeded at some length to show how the Tammany Party had cheated Gen. GRANT out of the vote of the State of New-York at the last Presidential election, by issuing seventy-five thousand false naturalization papers; how ROBERTS was cheated out of his election as Mayor by HOFFMAN, and how, in the coming election, by redistricting the City, preparations had been made to secure success to the Democratic Party, and then concluded by exhorting the soldiers to do their utmost to prevent false counting and voting, and punish those who make themselves great men and rich by it. [Prolonged applause.]

A committee, consisting of twenty-one, was then announced from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of which Col. DUGANNE is President, and on motion a similar committee was appointed to meet them and settle all existing difficulties.

Major HAGGERTY then addressed the assemblage, after which the meeting adjourned.

Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club No. 2, Fifth Assembly District.

A meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Club No. 2, of the Fifth Assembly District, was held last evening at the Spring House, No. 242 Spring-street, to take action on the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee with regard to supporting the Independent Democratic ticket at the coming County and State election. This Club is composed entirely of colored citizens, and numbers over four hundred members. The meeting last evening was called to order by GEORGE W. FRANCIS, President of the Club, who made a brief address on the political duties of colored citizens, and the necessity of their being guided in their action by experienced leaders. He said just now there were two kinds of Republicans, but colored men should not be influenced by their squabbles; that they should not allow themselves to be used to grind anybody's axes—that their motto should be simply Gen. GRANT, Gen. WOODFORD and general success.

The speaker then alluded to a pretended report, published in a sensational morning paper, of a meeting of colored citizens, said to have been held at that hall on Thursday evening, at which resolutions denunciatory of Gen. WOODFORD were passed. Mr. FRANCIS said he was prepared to prove by an affidavit of the owner of the hall that no such meeting was held, and that no meeting of any kind was held in the hall on that evening. The report was, therefore, simply a ruse of the enemy to mislead the public.

A resolution was then adopted, indorsing the recommendation of the Central Committee that the Independent Democratic ticket be supported at the coming election.

Speeches by Mr. MYERS and others were then made, after which the meeting adjourned.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Republican Assembly Conventions met last evening and made the following nominations:

Fifth District—WM. C. HANNA.
Sixth District—HUGH NESBITT.
Seventh District—GEO. E. HILL. In this district there were two Conventions, one of which nominated Mr. HILL. The former adjourned to the call of the Chair.
Twelfth District—GEORGE SCHAEFFER.
Thirteenth District—CHAS. S. SPENCER by the Murphy party and J. G. ARMSTRONG by the opposition.
Fourteenth District—JOHN H. BRADY.

In the Third District the regular Republicans had assembled in convention, with ADOLPHUS BORST as Chairman, when some Fenton men, headed by "Tommy" MULLIGAN, entered the room and attempted to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Seeing that trouble was brewing, a member of the Convention moved to adjourn. This was accordingly done. Before the room was cleared, however, a few of the outsiders assaulted some of the members of the Convention, and a row ensued, but was promptly quelled. The party which made the adjournment will meet again. In the Twentieth District, the proprietor of the hall where the Convention was appointed to be held refused to admit the delegates, on account of the row which had taken place there at the last meeting.

Twenty-First Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club—Attempted Disturbance by Tammany Men.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club assembled, last evening, at their head-quarters, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, in great force, and were addressed by Dr. Alexander Wilbur, Messrs. R. D. Lapaugh, J. F. Manning, Ethan Allen and Robert Crews. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT, ratifying the nominations of Gen. WOODFORD and the rest of the State ticket, and also the nomination of WM. A. DARLING for Congress, and WM. F. HARRODEN for member of Assembly. Resolutions complimentary to Collector MURPHY, Postmaster JONES and Marshal SHARPE were also adopted. The Tammany Republicans of the district held a meeting in an adjacent room, and with Dr. S. A. HILL as Chairman, and ABRAM BROWN as Secretary, went through the farce of nominating BEN. A. DEWEY as a candidate for Assemblyman. After their adjournment they attempted, under the lead of FRANK RAYMOND, in the employ of the Croton Board; ABRAM BROWN, Clerk in the Sanitary Board, and PATSEY FINN, an avowed Democrat, to disturb the regular Republican meeting.

The party forced their way into the hall, and one of their number, proposed three cheers for BEN. L. DEWEY. The cheers were drowned by the groans of the assembly. A disturbance seemed imminent, but Mr. WAN, the President of the Club, ordered the Tammany men out of the hall, and they seeing that they were to be met with firmness and determination, left the regular masters of the situation, and made their exit to the music of the Wan Glee Club, who were singing the "Flag of the Free."

Tammany School Trustee Nominations.

The Conventions to nominate School Tammany Trustees were held last evening, with the following result:

First Ward—Denis Keenan.
Second Ward—Michael Carmody.
Third Ward—Karstein Otterson.
Fourth Ward—Thomas Driscoll.
Fifth Ward—Frederick G. Gude.
Sixth Ward—Adjourned.
Seventh Ward—John Ford.
Eighth Ward—Luke C. Grimes.
Ninth Ward—Adjourned.
Tenth Ward—Adjourned.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph Koch.
Twelfth Ward—John Straitton.
Thirteenth Ward—Francis Coan, (for long term.) Adjourned to nominate candidate for short term.
Fourteenth Ward—Ambrose O'Neill.
Fifteenth Ward—James W. Fowler.
Sixteenth Ward—Bernard Oregan, (long term;) Edward C. Berrian, (short term.)
Seventeenth Ward—Adjourned.
Eighteenth Ward—John Carroll.
Nineteenth Ward—Judge Thomas Pierson.
Twentieth Ward—John H. Holsderber, (long term;) Wm. Salmon, (short term.)
Twenty-first Ward—Adjourned.
Twenty-second Ward—John Morgan.

Young Democracy Nominations.

The Young Democracy, last evening, made the following nominations:

Congress—Fourth District, John Fox. Fifth District, John Morrissey.
Assembly—Thirteenth District, Michael Gallagher.
School Trustees—Thirteenth Ward—For School, (short term,) Washington Thomas.

Kings County Democratic Convention Nominations.

The Kings County Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Register, Surrogate, Superintendent of the Poor, County Clerk and Justice of the Court of Sessions, met yesterday in the rooms of the General Committee on Court-street and made the following nominations:

For Register—HUGH MCLOUGHLIN.
For County Clerk—GEORGE G. HERMAN.
For Surrogate—WILLIAM D. VEEDER.
For Superintendent of the Poor—FRED. S. MASSEY.
For Justice of the Court of Sessions—STEPHEN J. VOORHEES.

Speeches of the customary character were made by the nominees, after which the Convention adjourned.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District met yesterday, and nominated THOMAS KINSELLA, editor of the *Eagle*, for Congress; and in the Second District, Gen. SLOCUM was placed in nomination. KINSELLA took occasion to make a long speech, in which he declared himself a friend of the working man.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator TRUMBULL spoke at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, mainly on the subject of finance, advocating free banking.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR made a speech at Rome on Tuesday night, and endeavored to convince his auditors that the elections in this City are always fairly conducted.

Two years ago, the Democrats carried the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio by 1,445 majority. This year the Republicans have 1,161 majority in the district.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has appointed delegates to the National Capital Removal Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 25th inst. Hon. GARRETT DAVIS heads the list.

At the recent election, the total vote for Secretary of State in Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes Cincinnati, was but 32,535, while in 1868, the total vote for the same office was 52,700.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that the reform movement in Allegheny, Penn., originated with and was supported to the end by leading Protectionists, and the question of free trade had nothing to do with the matter.

Senator CHRISTOPHER F. NORTON refuses to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District of this State, and says he announced his unwillingness to be a candidate before the assembling of the Convention.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee has organized by electing S. B. SPINNEY, of Boston, Chairman; S. N. DYER, Jr., of Boston, and JERE. GETCHELL, of Blackstone, Secretaries, and GEO. L. CHESBORO, of Northboro, Treasurer.

Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN has returned to St. Louis, after thoroughly canvassing the northern and north-western portion of Missouri. The St. Louis *Democrat* thinks there is no longer a shadow of doubt that Col. BROWN will be elected Governor by a handsome majority.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Wednesday gives official returns from eighty-two counties in Indiana, leaving ten to be heard from, and makes the majority of the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State 2,605. It thinks the majority will not vary much from this when the official returns are all in. The *Sentinel* claims a working Democratic majority in the State Senate, and from six to eight majority in the House.

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts, when they deposed their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, declared that he had "forfeited his character as member of the Party by attending the Democratic State Convention as a delegate, by sitting therein as a Vice President, and by accepting their nomination as a Democrat, as well as by the offensive speech with which he accompanied his acceptance of that nomination."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Third Congressional District of Illinois—Mr. Medill Withdraws as Candidate for Nomination—Other Political Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Mr. MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, publishes a card this morning withdrawing his name from the contest for the Republican Congressional nomination. In the card Mr. MEDILL says:

"At the solicitation and persuasion of many of the best citizens of Cook County, I was induced a fortnight ago, quite reluctantly, to consent to permit my name to be used in connection with the candidacy for Congress before the ensuing Republican Convention. I coupled this consent with the distinct condition that I would not, under any circumstances, enter into a struggle for the control of the Convention by the employment of any means that I deemed disreputable or corrupt; that I would purchase no votes and pack no ward delegations; that I would give no improper pledges to individuals, cliques or rings, and bargain away no patronage or official influence supposed to attach to the office of a Congressman, if elected thereto. I insisted that I must be left as free and untrammeled to do my duty according to my conscience and convictions as when you sent me to the Constitutional Convention, so that I might have but one aim, one ambition, and that to serve you to the best of my power and ability. I did not under-estimate the gravity and responsibility of the position, nor the difficulty of filling it usefully and acceptably; nor was I blinded by any vanity or conceit to suppose I could better represent you than many other men among whom you might make your choice. I had nothing to promise but the honest efforts of a plain, unpretentious man, who would be guided by conscience, common sense, and patriotic purposes. Within the past week it has become apparent that my nomination was being resisted by the employment of means and influences which I cannot consent to combat, and my friends will be forced to contend against appliances that will render a free and unbiased selection of a candidate simply impossible. In accordance with my original purpose, I cannot consent to let my name go before the Convention under such circumstances."

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Hon. CHARLES ST. JOHN, of Port Jervis, was nominated to Congress today by the Republicans of the Eleventh District.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—The National Labor Reformers have called a meeting to nominate a ticket for county officers.

The Ohio Election—Official Returns from Eighty-five Counties.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Official returns from eighty-five counties in Ohio, and reported returns from the remaining three counties, give SHERWOOD, (Rep.) for Secretary of State, 221,700 votes; HEISLEY, (Dem.) 204,[illegible] votes, and ODELL, (Prohibitionist,) 2,844 votes. SHERWOOD's majority over HEISLEY, is 16,781; over both, 13,936. The Republican loss in Ashtabula County is 1,413. The total vote in the State is only 429,532, a falling off of 36,760 on last year. CAMPBELL (Democrat) has 88 majority over SCHENCK for Congress in the Third District. LAMISON (Democrat) has 3,000 majority in the Fifth District; FOSTER (Republican) 776 majority in the Ninth District; BINGHAM, (Republican) 477 majority in the Sixteenth District, and AMBLER, (Republican) 2,177 majority in the Seventeenth District.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—American Securities opened quiet and steady. Stocks opened quiet. At 1½ P. M. the market for both was quiet. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money..........	93⅛	.....
Consols for account.........	93⅛	.....
United States 5-20s, 1862......	89½	89½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old...	89½	89½
United States 5-20s, 1867......	89½	.....
United States 10-40s............	87½	.....
New-York Central Railroad shares...114	.....	
Erie Railroad shares.............	18¾	.....
Atlantic and Great Western......	30	.....

[The closing quotations were not received.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—COTTON opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week were 102,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export and 9,000 bales for speculation. Stock on hand, 539,000 bales, of which 107,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week were 64,000 bales, of which 21,000 bales were American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 3d. for Red Winter. FLOUR, 22s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN, 29s. 6d. for new. OATS, 2s. 9d. BARLEY, 5s. PEAS, 35s. 6d. The total receipts of Wheat at this port the past three days were 30,000 quarters, of which 1,000 were American. PROVISIONS—Pork, 107s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 7[illegible] ₱ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ₱ cwt. BACON, 53s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut and 53s. for Short Ribbed Middles. CHEESE, 67s. 6d. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 6s.; Fine Rosin, 14s.; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.; Turpentine, 29s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-cakes, £10 10s.

[The closing prices were not received.]

LONDON, Oct. 21—TALLOW, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR, 28s. 9d.@29s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. WHALE OIL, £36 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21—United States Five-twenty bonds steady at 94¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 308,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—155,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Railroad SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Canal FREIGHTS advanced; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 8c.; Barley, 12½c. to New-York; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. to West Troy or Albany. FLOUR steady; sales, 500 bbls. at range of $6@$8. WHEAT unsettled; sales, 22,000 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 20; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; 7,300 bushels White Sample, $1 33. CORN dull and heavy; sales, 15,000 bushels Western at 66c.@78c., quality and location of elevator governing price. OATS dull; sales, 5,000 bushels, in car-lots, No. 1 Western at 45c. RYE dull and nominal at 89c. for Western. BARLEY in good demand; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada at 80c., and remainder on private terms; 300 bushels Milwaukee at $1. PEAS—none here. CLOVER—nominal at $5 12½@5 50. PORK steady and unchanged. LARD steady and unchanged. HIGHWINES—nominal at 85c. The CATTLE-market for the week closed to-day, at a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. from last week's prices and week [illegible] the decline, the sales only reaching [illegible] head, averaging 1,400 lbs., sold at $7 75, and 60 head, averaging 1,375 lbs., brought $7 50; 34 head Illinois, averaging 1,187 lbs., were sold at $6 75; 100 head Texan, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $5 50, and 28 head Canada, at $4 25@$5. The receipts for the week were 3,500 head against 7,701 head last week. The SHEEP-market closed dull, and numbers were sent eastward in first hands. Sales were effected to some extent at yesterday's quotations, but the supply was more liberal than the demands of the market required. HOGS are fully up to last quotations, but the Fall trade has not yet opened. The sales to-day were 226 head Ohio, at $6@$6 30.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower; sales at $4 50@$6 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales at $1 13½, cash, for No. 2 Spring; afternoon steady. CORN dull and lower; sales at 54¼c.@54½c. for No. 2; afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 2 higher; sales at 34½c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 67c.@68c. BARLEY dull and lower; sales at 84½c. for No. 2. WHISKY dull and nominal. Mess PORK steady at $22@$23 50, $21 50, seller December. LARD, 15½c., new; 16c. for old. Green SHOULDERS, 8c. Short Ribs, 12c. HOGS lower; sales at $7 75@$8 50. CATTLE dull and weak; sales at $2 12½@$6 60. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 122,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye; 14,000 bushels Barley; 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 142,000 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn; 85,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 40,000 bushels Barley; 9,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS shade easier; to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c. on Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales, 3,000 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales; No. 1 Red Wabash held at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels at 80c. OATS held at 48c.@50c. for Western. BARLEY inactive; Up-lake Canada held at $1@$1 02. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$22; Middlings, $30@$32, ₱ ton. HIGH-WINES, 93½c.@94c. Canal FREIGHTS are higher and unsettled on Grain; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 45c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 30; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—118,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Barley, and 1,882,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 27,800 bushels Barley, and 726,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping. CORN firm, scarce and advancing; Old, more offering; New, 48c.@50c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK—Demand light and holders firm; sales at $26. LARD—Demand light, holders firm; sales at 16c. BACON firm, scarce and higher; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.@19½c. Green MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; closing irregular. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales at $7 75@$8. WHISKY—An advance asked but none established; asking, 87c.@88c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active; sales of sample lots No. 2 Red Winter at $1 18@$1 20; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 26. CORN firmer; 65c. for Mixed; 66c. for Choice Yellow; 63c.@65c. for White. OATS firmer; sales at 40c.@45c. BARLEY quiet; choice to extra Spring, 80c.@$1 10. RYE firmer; sales at 68c.@70c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. PORK firmer; sales at $25@$26. BACON scarce and higher; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@20c. LARD steady at 16c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS heavy; sales at $7@$8. RECEIPTS, 3,500 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 21.—COTTON firm and unchanged. FLOUR heavy and market favors buyers; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50 for Iowa and Wisconsin; $6 50@$6 75 for Pennsylvania; $6 75@$7 25 for Ohio. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 40; Amber, $1 41@$1 44. RYE steady at 93c. CORN very firm; Yellow, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@78c. OATS dull and unchanged. COFFEE steady; Rio, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.; Java, 21c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm, but small business. PROVISIONS—Small business. Mess PORK, $25 50@$26 75. LARD, 16¼c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Refined unsettled and nominal. WHISKY firm at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—TOBACCO—Sales, 100 hhds. at $5 50@$6 75 for frosted Lugs; $6 10@$6 60 for common to good round Lugs; $6 75@$18 25 for common to good Leaf; $30 for medium bright Wrappers. BAGGING, 19½c.@20c. COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $25. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 21c. BACON—Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 18c. WHISKY firm at 87c.@88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—COTTON firmer and held higher; Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; sales, 1,800 bales; net receipts, 3,852 bales; coastwise, 365 bales; total, 4,267 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,337 bales; stock, 55,130 bales; net receipts of the week, 24,020 bales; coastwise, 2,401 bales; total, 27,321 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,054 bales, (or Falmouth;) to the Continent, 1,406 bales; coastwise, 4,133 bales to New-York; 80 bales to Philadelphia; sales of the week, 12,650 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; sales to-day, 1,000 bales; sales of the week, 5,000 bales; receipts to-day, 1,049 bales; receipts of the week, 7,309 bales; exports to-day to the Continent, 828 bales; coastwise, 189 to bales New-Orleans and 60 bales to Boston; exports of the week to Great Britain, 1,762 bales; to the Continent, 1,236 bales; coastwise, 2,219 bales; stock, 28,332 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—COTTON in active demand; Middling, 14½; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 3,198 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,255 bales; coastwise, 2,799 bales; stock, 43,889 bales; net receipts of the week, 24,169 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,970 bales, (which includes 3,715 bales omitted from the report of the 15th;) coastwise, 12,265 bales; sales of the week, 7,050 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 2,022 bales; coastwise, 63 bales; total, 2,085 bales; exports, coastwise, 687 bales; stock, 24,080 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,701 bales; coastwise, 63 bales; total, 12,764 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,546 bales; coastwise, 5,462 bales; sales of the week, 4,800 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—FLOUR firm. Treble Extra, $6 25; other grades unchanged. LARD—Kegs firmer, 18¼c.@20c. SUGAR—Prime, 12¼c.; receipts, 80 hhds. New. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@67½c.; others unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¾; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 112¾.

GALVESTON, Oct. 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 13c.; sales today, 60 bales; sales of the week, 1,360 bales; receipts today, 60 bales; receipts of the week, 1,300 bales; exports today, coastwise, 683 bales; exports of the week, coastwise, 683 bales; stock, 7,450 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—COTTON active; sales at 14c. Two weeks' receipts, 5,737 bales; exports, 6,270 bales; receipts today, 1,440 bales; exports, 1,162 bales. FLOUR firm at $4 75@$8. CORN—New, 67c.; Old, 72c. OATS, 49c.@50c. LARD, 17c.@18¼c. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 21.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13½c.; sales, 130 bales; net receipts, 773 bales; exports, coastwise, 186 bales; stock, 2,960 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,066 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,484 bales; sales of the week, 615 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¼c.; receipts, coastwise, 54 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 3,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 540 bales; coastwise, 2,435 bales; total, 2,975 bales; sales of the week, 1,700 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 140 bales; net receipts, 159 bales; exports, coastwise, 775 bales; stock, 917 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,912 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,880 bales; sales of the week, 465 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling 14¼c.@14½c.; sales 1,124 and receipts 1,080 bales. Sales for the week, 6,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; stock on hand, 4,630 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THAT AURORA BOREALIS.—Some of the most beautiful tints ever visible to mortal eye were to be seen on Friday night in the Aurora Borealis which flashed over the heavens. Some of the most exquisite Hats ever worn on mortal heads are to be witnessed at KNOX, the Hatter's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and to be purchased at fair and moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, under the guise of an improvement. Using as well as selling, an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Don't be deceived about improvements. That has been my study for ten years.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland.........	N. W	Clear	[illegible]
Boston............	N. W	Clear	[illegible]
New-York.........	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia......	S. W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington.......	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington.......	N. W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe..	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond........	N. W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Savannah........	N. W	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta..........	N. W	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego...........	S. W	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo............	S. W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg.........	N. E	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago...........	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville........	S. E	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile.............	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans.....		Hazy	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

France............	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo............	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
India...............	Oct. 22	New-York	Glasgow

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 21—*In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.*—Miss E. Sproul, Miss E. J. Donaldson, Master Thos. Howell, John Oliver, Mrs. Thos. Buchanan and son, Wm. Robertson, Miss A. Adamson, J. J. Houston and wife, A. R. Mountaer, wife and child, Matthew Thompson, John R. Miller, Miss J. Johnston, Thos. Spinks, Miss E. Grant, D. M. McLeod, Master P. Foreman, John G. White, G. A. Bell, Rev. R. M. Thom, R. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Nicol and family, W. Kroyer, Miss R. Lambe, J. C. Vanderbosch, M. W. Tibbitts, Dr. W. Staunton, Miss Ida Somerville, J. Somerville, W. J. Robertson, A. Miller, wife, family and 2 nurses, J. H. Young, Rev. Dr. McGill, J. W. Rice, Mrs. Junes, family and nurse, James Sherlock and wife, Miss B. Fergus, Mr. Lusk, J. R. Tromp, James Brooks, W. Carter, wife and family, Mrs. J. C. McQuhae, Mrs. Wallace and child, Miss M. C. Norton, Miss Y. Household, D. W. Morris, Rev. James Hunter, wife and 2 daughters, Miss I. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Markley, Mrs. S. Frith, C. E. Cadaloe, David Gamble, Mr. Boal, Mrs. Jane Ferguson, J. R. Nenner.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—W. C. Webster, A. Lickie, C. R. Lickie, Miss M. Lickie, Miss E. Ford, Mrs. Owens, F. Howell, E. Blondell, Robt. Richie, T. R. Stenham, W. G. Roberts, Thos. Allison, Geo. E. Postem, S. G. Halsey, R. Decrer, Thos. P. Little, Richard Turner, Geo. Kimball, Wm. Thompson, Alex. Williamson, F. C. Ranson, S. J. Burns, Thos. Gibbon, J. M. Johnson, Robt. G. Wells, J. Rodgers.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:19 | Sun sets......5:10 | Moon rises..2:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:56 | Gov. Island..2:40 | Hell Gate....3:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, Oct. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; Panama, Borsted, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Galatea, Gardner, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton; Norway, Woodbury, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Gerstling, (Br.,) Griffith, Cork or Falmouth, George F. Bulley.

Brigs Juanita, (Span.,) Muriel, Cadiz, A. Puig; Tiber, (Br.,) Keating, Sidney, C. B., Penistou & Co.; Abby Thaxter, Parker, Bangor, Me., S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; S. B. Franklin, Mull, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt and Slaght; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Ocean Wave, Deluff, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Laconia, Whittier, Portsmouth, M. J. Somers; Calvin Clark, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; T. Mull, Brown, Providence; New Dominion, (Br.,) Goacher, St. Kitts, Heney & Parker; A. L. Lockwood, St. John, Norfolk, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Annie P. Gaskell, Gaskell, Richmond, Overton, Hawkins & Co.; Henry A. Taber, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Oct. 21, 6 A. M., passed steam-ship Georgia, hence for Charleston; at 6:40 A. M. passed steam-ship General Barnes, hence for Savannah; 1½ P. M., passed steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, hence for Port-au-Prince.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 8, via Moville 9th, with mdse. and 586 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong W. gales and unsettled weather the entire passage; Oct. 18, lat. 47, lon. 50 50, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Catherine Whiting, Howes, Galveston 9 ds., via Key West 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy weather during the entire passage; Oct. 18 passed several disabled vessels.

Steam-ship Francis Wright, Nickerson, Havana 5 ds., with sugar and oranges to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Has had fine weather with head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Mary Sandford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Ship Louis Walsh, (of Belfast, Me.,) White, Callao June 18, with guano to Hobson & Hartson—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Cape Horn July 27 and crossed the equator Sept. 4 in lon. 37; has had strong E. S. E. gales off the Cape, and light winds and calms from the equator; Aug. 24, off the River La Plata, in a gale from eastward, lost foretopsail; July 26, Charles Brown, a distressed seaman, a native of Germany, sent home from Callao by the American Consul, died on board and was buried at sea.

Bark Nicaragua, (Central American,) Lewis, Greytown, Nicaragua, 39 ds., in ballast to Stroud Bros. Had violent squalls and heavy rain during the first 16 ds. along the Mosquito coast; Oct. 5, lat. 29 22, lon. 73 24, encountered a violent squall and heavy sea; 9th, at midnight, wore ship to N. N. W.; at 12½ A. M. (10th,) a heavy sea struck ship and sprung rudder-head, heaving ship nearly on her beam-ends; had continued gales, until Oct. 16, from N. N. E. to E. S. E.; 18th, lat. 35 32, lon. 73 22, encountered a heavy squall from N. N. W., during which split jib and topsails, and received other slight damage.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbadoes 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 8 ds. E. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Brig Colorado, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Sponagle, Guadaloupe, 20 ds., with sugar to H. A. Venable & Son—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy head winds; Oct. 8, Thomas Cahill, seaman, native of Harbor Grace, N. F., died of fever and was buried at sea.

Brig Eunice, (Br.,) Barker, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with coal to C. E. Swain—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Arrived 20th.

Brig Almira, Creamer, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Sea Breeze, Herrick, Calais, with lumber to Gornam Boardman.

Schr. Burdett Hart, (of Savannah,) Owens, Montevideo 67 ds., in ballast, to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Crossed the equator Sept. 20, in lon. 40; Oct. 13, in the Gulf, during a heavy northerly gale, lost foremast-head and split sails.

Schr. Summerville, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sandford, Summerville, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Bush, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. S. T. Nash, Nash, Elizabethport, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. T. B. Abell, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Leon, Hughes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Saxon, Seabury, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Margaretta, Simmons, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Corwin, Rondout, for East Cambridge.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John R. Spofford, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gleding, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William H. Kenzie, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Hooper, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. M. R. Mahony, Bacon, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orion, Gibbons, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Juan Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Boothbay, for Charleston.

Schr. Temple, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Danbury, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adriana, Pendleton, Westport, with lime to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Bennett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cabinet, Stevens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Martha Jane, Davis, Brookhaven, for Rondout.

Schr. C. S. Edwards, Wesson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Cumnery, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Bangor, with lumber to C. and E. J. Peters.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabot, Parker, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Forest, Pendleton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Christy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Hamlin, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Crosby, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan, Samuels, Bath, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Sch. William Thomas, Elliott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fakir, Hurd, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Carbey, Elizabethport, for Milford.
Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ida Hudson, Greely, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Calvin Clark, Hoboken, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah, Morton, Rondout, for Bath.
Schr. Memento, Mason, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Pacific, Burns, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Belle, Church, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah, Cramna, Providence.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, East Falmouth.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Bristol, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Bolt, Providence.
Schr. Suri, Abbott, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. M. Kinnan, Kinnan, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah, Seaman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, Cape Ann.

SAILED—Ship Hudson, for London.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Aleppo, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—Sld. steam-ships South Carolina and W. Ribbecca, for New-York; barks Ansdell, for a port in Great Britain, and Grecian, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 21.—Arr. schr. Brilliant, from Nassau.

Cld. ship James Jardine, for Liverpool, and brig James Davis, for St. Mary's, with a load for Havana.

The Brilliant brings Capt. Knowlton and crew of (Br.) brig Three Sisters, for St. John's, N. B., for Havana. The brig was abandoned at sea in lat. 24, lon. 79, Oct. 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Arr. Hamilton, from Port Stanley.

Sld. Swallow, for Liverpool, and Theresa, for Honolulu.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. William Thomas, while coming to anchor off the Battery this A. M., came in contact with the schr. Onrust, smashing her boats and davits, and tearing her mainsail slightly. The Onrust had her jibboom and head gear slightly damaged.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
Oct. 21, 1870.

A second-class iron can buoy, painted red, has been placed in position to mark the Rockaway Shoals. It is placed in five fathoms depth of water, and the bearings from it of the prominent objects in the neighborhood are:

West end of Coney Island, N. W. by W. ¾ W.
Wreck of the Black Warrior, N. by W. ¼ of a mile.

Until further notice the station will be marked by this or a similar can buoy.

By order of the Light-house Board,
CHAS. S. BOGGS, Rear Admiral U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

Spoken.

Sept. 21, lat. 19 30, lon. 49 10, bark Magnet, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Havana, 29 ds. out.

Sept. 23, lat. 24 50, lon. 59 40, passed brig Redowa, from Boston, bound S.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, from New-York Oct. 12, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 21.—The steamer Caledonia, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.—The steamer Helvetia, from New-York, arrived to-day.

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We are now offering the Mitrailleuse, a marble-shooter, discharging twelve marbles at once loading. It is three feet long; barrel, guard-bow, magazine, trigger, hammer, are all made of iron, highly polished; stock of wood; and pronounced by all as the most complete and novel parlor-gun that has been offered to the public. Sent by express on receipt of $2.

LA PETIT MITRAILLEUSE, COMPOSED OF ALL WOOD—NO. 1, 25 CENTS; NO. 2, 50 CENTS. EACH SHOOTING SIX MARBLES.

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Samples can be seen at HART & SLOAN'S, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., New-York.

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Thousands in this City and vicinity are suffering from CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB or DEFORMED NAILS, NAILS PENETRATING THE FLESH, and other ailments of the feet. Established 1840. His skillful treatment, integrity, and moderate charges, are well known to a large number of leading citizens, to whom he refers by permission. The most difficult corns removed without pain. Only $1.

DR. R. H. WESTERVELT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 883 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., New-York.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT.
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ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
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From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 203 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 400,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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